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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone 852 Bank.

Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

Subscription Rates.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Subscriptions may begin any month. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Prix de l'abonnement annuel: le journal une fois par semaine, et l'agenda une fois par an, 12-60 francs, franco.

Jährlicher Abonnementspreis: die Zeitung einmal wöchentlich, und der Notizkalender einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark, p. postfrei.

Precio de suscripción anual: el periódico una vez por semana, y el agenda una vez por año, 12-60 pesetas, franco.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has the largest weekly circulation of any journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by eighteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all countries having business relations with this country is intrinsically and numerically unique.

Terms for advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the above address.

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THE "C. & D." SUMMER ISSUE

is well known at home and abroad as the highest achievement in journalistic enterprise. The contents are always exceptionally valuable to business men in pharmacy and the drug trade, while they equally appeal to the artistic sense, and to the tastes of those who have regard for the practice of pharmacy and the allied branches of science and technology. The Summer Issue for 1908 will be published in the week ending

Saturday, July 25.

The character of the issue enables the Publisher to stitch in it price-lists and circulars as insets. The economy of this method of distributing such advertising material to buyers is admitted, and experience has proved its value as a business-bringer. The Publisher has an artistic booklet about the matter which he will be glad to send to advertisers on application to the head office, and he desires to impress upon all interested the necessity for early decision.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

AN OZONIA ORDER is being investigated in the Edinburgh Sheriff's Court (p. 929).

CALF-MEALS are sold at too high prices in Ireland, says Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P. (p. 932).

It has been ruled in London that unoccupied "stand-by" premises must pay rates (p. 920).

TWO ITINERANT PHOTOGRAPHERS have lately left Ongar without paying a chemist. See p. 922.

THE POSSESSIVE-CASE PROBLEM is further referred to in connection with non-proprietary medicines (p. 935).

A BRIGHT ACCOUNT of the Minor examination is given in the *Coloured Supplement* by a candidate who failed.

LEMOINE'S FORMULA for making diamonds is given on p. 936. It embodies a process which does not produce diamonds.

WE GIVE a few notes on some of the most interesting exhibits in the Science Section of the Franco-British Exhibition on p. 942.

THE SUMMER OUTING SEASON is now fairly upon us, and several Associations have spent happy days since our last issue (p. 939).

THE MATERIA MEDICA NOTES on p. 937 deal with melaleuca oils, cultivation of coca in Java, scopola rhizome, and Maracaibo simaruba-bark.

A BOGUS-ORDER MAN who created a sensation in the London drug-trade seven years ago has again been sentenced to a term of imprisonment (p. 922).

THE annual reports of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and the Chemists' Defence Association are summarised on p. 935; they show good progress during 1907.

A FRENCH MEDICAL PRACTITIONER has discovered a method for photographing voice-sounds, so that, for example, a record taken automatically at the telephone may afterwards be read (p. 924).

MR. OCTAVIUS BEALE, the Australian who has stimulated the proprietary-medicine excitement "down under," is a piano-manufacturer, and his business was recently discussed in the Senate (p. 927).

THE Executive of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, as reconstituted by election last week, contains one new member, Mr. Martin Meldrum, in place of Mr. William Cummings, who retired (p. 938).

THE Brixton dec. aloes co. case has been abandoned. In North London fluid magnesia is the latest drug sampled by inspectors. At Redditch the question as to ammonia solution being a drug was settled in the negative (p. 928).

"XRAYSER" in interesting reflections on the past winter session of chemists' associations, suggests better organisation of meetings. He also discusses the Horsley-Troutbeck controversy, the decline in foreign trade, and Japanese calomel (p. 933).

THE Poisons and Pharmacy Bill is not to be taken in the House of Lords next week, but Sir John Batty Tuke, Mr. Idris, and Mr. Winfrey have called a meeting of members of Parliament to discuss the question of a deputation to the Minister in charge of the Government Bill (p. 932).

WE DIRECT ATTENTION to the root principle of the Pharmacy Act, 1868—viz., the requirement of a qualified head for each chemist's business—and show the necessity in the public interests of this principle being applied by legislation to companies. This we consider first in importance, even to the title (p. 934).

OUR South African news section is rather full this week. It includes notes on the Cape Medical and Pharmacy Councils' reports, the Cape Pharmaceutical Examinations, and the dinner and Council meeting of the Cape Pharmaceutical Society, as well as correspondence from Orange River Colony and Transvaal correspondents (p. 925).

MORPHINE and codeine have been advanced, following the rising market for opium. Shellac has been excited and is much dearer. Quicksilver is lower, but mercurials are unaltered. Quinine in second-hands is easier. Otto of rose is likely to be higher, as the crop is much below the average. An auction of first-hand drugs is fully reported on p. 944.

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, Ph.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

THIS section first appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 15, 1868, when it was "decided to offer every month a standard Scientific Book, or something equally appropriate, as a Prize to be competed for by assiduous students." For many years two book prizes (value 10s. 6d. and 5s.) have been awarded every month, besides three prizes (value two guineas, one guinea, and half a guinea), with parchment certificates, to those who have secured most marks in the six competitions comprising the Winter Tournament. All students of chemistry and pharmacy are eligible to compete, and may enter for the monthly prizes at any time.

The exercises are usually in the qualitative analysis of a mixture of two or three salts, samples of which are sent to students who apply for them on a date generally published in the third issue of the month. The reports by Dr. Dobbin are published in the last issue of the month.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevitics.

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are to have a professional exhibition of their products at the Hôtel Métropole, Brighton, on July 17 to 19.

At Southport Police Court on June 15, Mr. Robert H. Footill, chemist, was fined 40s., and costs, for driving a motor-car in a dangerous manner.

On Monday, June 15, damage estimated at over 20,000l. was caused by fire at the Royal Cake-mills of Messrs. R. Townsend & Co., oil-cake and soap manufacturers, Stroud.

A Franco-British Congress of Beekeepers, which was initiated by Mr. W. F. Reid, F.I.C., is to be opened at the Franco-British Exhibition by Lord Avebury on Thursday, June 25.

Sent York on June 11, a labourer named Daniel Burns was sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing an 8-lb. tin of sheep-dip from Mr. Jas. Herbert Suttle, chemist and druggist, Fossgate, York.

A Russian Jew, named David Friedman, was remanded at Gravesend on June 13, charged with smuggling 5½ lb. of saccharin, which he had brought from Rotterdam, said an officer, and thrown into the river when he was detected.

At Dartford on June 9, Chas. Wm. Knight, described as a chemist's assistant, was charged with having attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum because he could not get work. The Bench discharged Knight, his wife undertaking to take care of him.

A large quantity of tar and tar residues was destroyed by fire which broke out at the Neptune Chemical Works of Mr. A. J. Dickinson, Surrey Bank, Deptford, London, S.E. Over a hundred firemen and fourteen steamers were hard at work for a considerable time before the fire was conquered.

At the adjourned inquest on Edith J. Gunn, who died after taking some pills (*C. & D.*, May 16, p. 753), Dr. Freyberger stated that no trace of arsenic or lead poisoning could be found, nor could he say definitely what was the cause of death, but the woman might have taken some potassium chlorate.

The Leicester burglary by poison case (*C. & D.*, May 2, p. 658) terminated in the sentence of twelve years' penal servitude being passed on John Frederick Spencer, an ex-draper. Evidence was produced that pieces of meat found on the prisoner were covered with strychnine, intended to quieten the watch-dogs.

American Parcel-rates.

New arrangements for the transmission of parcels by post to the United States have been concluded and come into operation on July 1. The weight limit is raised to 11 lb., and the rates of postage will be: Not exceeding 3 lb., 1s. 6d.; 7 lb., 2s. 6d.; 9 lb., 3s. 6d.; 11 lb., 4s. 6d. The new rates, generally speaking, give a material reduction on those in force at present.

The Prince and the Chemist.

On Friday, June 12, the Prince of Wales opened the new Rotherhithe Tunnel which connects the north and south sides of the Thames. The occasion was the first on which the chemist-chairman of the London County Council (Mr. R. A. Robinson) had to receive royalty. The Prince was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, and when they arrived at Stepney, Miss Hilda Robinson, youngest daughter of the Chairman, presented a bouquet of orchids to the Princess. Mr. Robinson then read an address, which the Prince replied to "in a clear loud voice," extolling the work of the L.C.C. After this Mrs. Robinson and certain officials were introduced to the Prince and Princess, and Mr. Robinson, bareheaded, conducted the Prince to the southern approach to the tunnel, giving him a golden key to open the gate. This was done, and the Prince and Princess with their escort of Guards were the first to pass through the tunnel. The "Daily Graphic" of June 13 gave a photograph showing Mr. Robinson and the Prince of Wales at the gates.

St. Pancras Dispensership.

The Visiting Committee of the St. Pancras Guardians reported at the last meeting that two candidates had been selected to attend the meeting of the Board for the appointment of dispenser at the South Infirmary and Workhouse (inclusive salary 120l. per annum, rising after four years to 140l. per annum, and then by increments of 10l. every two years to 180l. per annum). The names of those selected were Mr. John Stanislaus Downey (30) and Mr. George Willis Gibson (27), chemists and druggists.—Mr. Curtis thought that out of forty-five candidates the committee ought to have sent up more than two names.—Mr. Lloyd Taylor, in reply, said a sub-committee went through all the applications very carefully, and the names sent up were those of the two candidates considered by the committee to be most suitable.—The Board appointed Mr. G. W. Gibson to the post.

International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

A circular has been issued in regard to the Seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which is to be held in London from May 27 to June 2, 1909. In addition to the particulars which have already been given in the *C. & D.*, we observe that the Presidents of the Hygiene, Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Bromatology Section (in which pharmacists will be most interested) are (a) Hygiene and Medical Chemistry, Sir J. Crichton Browne, F.R.S.; (b) Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Mr. N. H. Martin, F.R.S.E.; and (c) Bromatology, Mr. Robert R. Tatlock, F.I.C. Sir John Brunner, M.P., is to preside over the Electrical and Physical Chemistry Section. Mr. Wm. MacNab, F.I.C., 10 Cromwell Crescent, London, S.W., is Hon. Secretary.

Rating "Stand-by" Premises.

Messrs. Borwicks, baking-powder manufacturers, of Chiswell Street, City, appealed before the Rating Justices at the Southwark Town Hall, on June 15, against the rating of certain premises in East Street, Walworth, on the ground that they did not occupy them. Mr. Westley, Deputy Town Clerk, said that the building is owned by Messrs. Borwicks, and is held as a "stand-by" factory in case of a fire or any other calamity at their City address. They have certain mixing machines erected there ready for carrying on their business, and he contended that this amounted to "constructive" occupation, and the firm should therefore pay rates. Messrs. Borwicks called evidence to show that all the tenants' fixtures had been removed from the premises, and only mixing benches, which, it was contended, are freeholders' fixtures, remain. The building is never used, and although it was admitted that they are "stand-by" premises, it was argued that such do not legally come within the rating law. The Bench held that Messrs. Borwicks are in actual

occupation and must pay the rate, but intimated that they were prepared to grant a case in view of an appeal.

Westminster College Effects.

Some of the apparatus, bookcases, and other articles from the Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy were, by order of the receiver and liquidator, sold by auction at Mr. J. C. Stevens's rooms, 38 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C., on Friday, June 12. The following are a few of the prices obtained: Spectroscope, 1*l.* 6*s.*; five microscopes, 11*s.* to 20*s.*; two Oertling chemical balances in cases, 1*l.* and 1*l.* 15*s.*; other chemical balances in cases, 11*s.* to 18*s.*; two sets of two boxes of weights, with loose weights, 4*s.* and 7*s.*; three small induction-coils, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*; electro-magnetic machine, 5*s.* 6*d.*; hand-dynamo, 4*s.*; Tate's air-pump, 14*s.*; saccharometer, 5*s.*; magic-lantern, with jets, condenser, etc., in case, 9*s.*; mahogany bookcase, 8 by 7 by 1½ ft., 2*l.*; another, 6½ by 5½ by 1 ft., 11*s.*; eight sets of two nests containing twelve drawers each, with materia medica contents, 10*s.* to 12*s.* per set.

Analysts' Affairs.

At the last meeting of Bromley Town Council the Town Clerk was instructed to write to the Kent County Council pointing out that no steps had been taken up to the present to prevent overlapping of inspectors, and to ask that the promise already given by the County Council be carried out, and also to remind the County Council of its undertaking to supply local authorities concerned with a list of those people from whom samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Acts, together with copies of the analysis.

The annual report of the medical officer of health for Greenwich (Dr. E. G. Annis) shows that of the 467 samples examined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts 20, or 4.3 per cent., were not genuine. The samples of drugs included confection of sulphur (2), glycerin (4), olive oil (1), camphorated oil (10), white precipitate ointment (6), white precipitate powder (1), and compound liquorice powder (12), all of which were genuine. Of eleven samples of boric acid ointment, one was deficient in acid to the extent of 15 per cent., the defendant produced a warranty, and the case was dismissed. Of ten samples of sweet spirit of nitre, two were 62 and 90 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite, but the summonses in both cases were dismissed on the grounds that the certificates were not good.

Contracts.

Mr. John Cossey, chemist and druggist, Norwich, has obtained the contract for the supply of trusses to St. Faith's Guardians.

The St. John's Hospital Committee, Twickenham, have accepted the tender of Messrs. H. F. Peake & Son for the supply of medicines.

At a meeting of the Dewsbury Joint Hospital Board on June 11 it was stated that local tradesmen would have a chance to tender for the drug contract.

The tender of Mr. R. J. Latham, chemist and druggist, has been accepted by the Howden Board of Guardians for the supply of chemist's goods to the workhouse.

The West Ham Corporation have placed an order to the extent of 20*l.* with the Holborn Surgical Instrument Co. for the supply of medical requisites in connection with the medical inspection of school-children.

The Camberwell Board of Guardians received nine tenders for the year's supply of drugs, and a comparative statement prepared shows that the prices of the principal drugs range, after allowing for discounts, from 800*l.* to 1,300*l.* The Visiting Committee report that they consider it desirable that the Guardians obtain drugs of the highest standard, and have accepted the tender of 1,238*l.* by the Apothecaries' Society, Water Lane, Blackfriars, London, E.C., at a discount of 12½ per cent. off the catalogue prices. For the year's supply of bandages and surgical dressings, etc., the tender of Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C., has been accepted in respect of the following: Bandages, 3 in., white, open wove, 13*s.* 7*d.* per gross; bandages, 2½ in., white, open wove, 12*s.*; bandages, 3 in., grey, open wove, 13*s.*; bandages, 2½ in., grey, open wove, 11*s.* 6*d.*; lint, 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.; cotton-wool, 6½*d.*; tow, 2½*d.*; boric lint, 10½*d.*; cyanide gauze, 10½*d.* per doz. yards; iodoform gauze, 10½*d.* per 6-yard packet;

plain sterilised gauze, 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb. packet; pink jaconet, 1*s.* 1*d.* per yard. The committee also resolved that the existing contract in respect of surgical sundries, allowing a discount of 10 per cent. off the catalogue prices, made in February last with Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, be continued until Midsummer 1909; that they also do repairs; and that in respect of instruments the catalogues of six firms previously decided upon, with the discounts allowed, be compared before purchasing.

Fatal Aniline.

A remarkable instance of chemical poisoning was shown at the inquest on John Ash, dyer, Wigan, on June 12. Deceased was employed at the Haigh Dye Works, and in the act of taking the plug out of a cask of aniline, the contents splashed over his hands and face. The man reported the affair and went home, but shortly afterwards had to be taken to the hospital, where he died. When admitted Ash's coat, vest, and shirt were wet with aniline oil, his skin was livid, and after his death his blood was found to be black. The evidence showed that if the man had changed his clothing immediately after the accident he would have probably recovered. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

Sheffield Notes.

Mr. J. E. Mathews, chemist, is opening a new pharmacy at Old Vicarage Buildings, Attercliffe Road.

The meeting of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, which it was proposed to hold this month and at which Mr. G. E. Scott-Smith, F.I.C., F.C.S., was to read a paper, has been abandoned. The 1907-8 session may therefore be now considered as closed. It has not been so successful as some previous years.

Birmingham Notes.

A tri-sectional excursion (including pharmacy) is to be held next week to the Wrekin in Shropshire. A neat guide has been printed for the trippers, and a pleasant time is expected if the weather is favourable.

Pharmacy must be in a good way just now, for almost all the important establishments have called in the painters and decorators. One large firm have gone in for a green and gold embellishment, which in the sunshine looks very pretty and effective.

The Midland Pharmaceutical Association means business next session. Cards were issued to the old councillors asking that, if nominated for another year, will they be prepared to serve if elected? This was intended to stimulate the backsliders and non-attenders, who have been in the majority during the past session.

There recently died at Quarry Bank Mrs. Trueman, ninety-five years of age, who maintained herself for very many years in a little one-storeyed cottage by her skill in preparing simple and useful salves and other remedies for commonplace disorders and complaints. She had had eleven children, and outlived them all except one daughter. Her fame was known far and wide.

Pharmacy played a very prominent part on Thursday when the Prime Minister visited our city on conference bent. Sir Edward Evans presided over two meetings held at the Institute, and Mr. Thomas Barclay over a mass meeting at the Hippodrome, preceded by a reception at the Town Hall, in which he was joined by Mrs. Barclay. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones was a delegate, for even in Birmingham and Radicalism he can find oil for his Parliamentary machine.

The medical and dental students of the Birmingham University visited the premises of Messrs. Philip Harris & Co., Ltd., Edmund Street, Birmingham, on June 4, under the guidance of Dr. Coole Kneale and Dr. Greenwood, Mr. H. S. Shorthouse being cicerone. They were shown over each section, special attention being given to pharmaceutical and analytical processes and materia medica. Tea was provided, and at the conclusion Mr. Asinder, on behalf of the medical students, thanked the firm for their kindness and courtesy. Mr. Apin, for the dental students, endorsed his remarks.

After a lull for breathing-time, the city authorities have paid visits to retail chemists for specimens for analyses. One chemist, as is his wont, has put his sealed samples

in a conspicuous place for his customers to see, and they will be there the legal time and longer, for he has no fear of the analytical results. One highly successful pharmacist of a neighbouring borough was so worried by the inspector's frequent calls that on the advice of a friend he went to the authorities with full facts, explaining to them that he made his own preparations or bought them from Messrs. So-and-so, and that their emissaries could come at any time and see his methods and judge for themselves, and report to the Council. He has not been troubled since.

Smashing Boots'.

At Aldershot on June 8, a soldier named Smyth was committed to the Quarter Sessions on a charge of doing wilful damage, value 8*l.* 10*s.*, at the premises of Boots, Cash Chemists, Little Wellington Street.

At Northants Assizes on June 11, a labourer named Patrick Sheridan was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for breaking two panes of plate-glass, value 14*l.*, at the shop of Boots, Cash Chemists, Kettering, on April 22.

A Bogus-order Man.

At the Clerkenwell Sessions on June 16, Alfred Graham McIntyre (37), described as a chemist, pleaded guilty to stealing 19*l.* 5*s.*, some stamps, and a security for 2*l.* 3*s.*, the property of his masters, Messrs. Truelove & Hanson, Ltd. Mr. Wallace, K.C., ordered him twelve months' imprisonment, saying that but for his effort to live honourably during the last thirteen months he would have been sent to penal servitude. Accused, who came out of prison in December 1906, said he had been driven to theft again on account of blackmail.

[The prisoner created a sensation in the metropolitan drug-trade in 1901, when by means of bogus orders he obtained goods from several wholesale houses. He then passed by the names of Frederick Williams and Archibald J. McIntyre. By means of printed order-forms, purporting to be those of Messrs. Sutton & Co., Chiswell Street, London, E.C., Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, London, S.E., and Roberts & Co., Croydon, he obtained goods from Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Sutton & Co., Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Ballantyne & Co., and the Saccharin Corporation. The trial which resulted created considerable interest at the time, and McIntyre was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. A copy of a bogus order for Lemco was printed in the *C. & D.*, 1901, I. p. 985, and a sketch portrait of McIntyre on p. 1033 of the same volume.]

The Postcard Men.

The latest information we have received regarding two men who go about the country getting photographic goods from chemists, ultimately leaving with some unpaid for, comes to us from Ongar, whence a correspondent writes:

One is very thin and dressed in knickerbocker tweeds and wearing spectacles and a cap, and the other wore a bowler and blue cloth suit. Came to Ongar as itinerant photographers. They are both about 5 ft. 7 in. in height. The one in blue is about twenty-four, and the other seems anything between thirty and forty. For some time they paid cash, then they paid weekly for two or three weeks, then so much on account, and the last week they left. One professed to live in Camberwell and the other on Wharton-on-the-Hill. I thought that if you made some note of this in the *C. & D.* it might prevent other chemists giving credit for even 1*s.* I also may get track of their whereabouts. They go about the country touting for orders, chiefly post-cards, and told me they had been through other counties before coming to Essex.

We should be glad to hear from any chemist who has seen or heard of these men recently.

Cricket.

May & Baker's eleven met Potter & Clarke's C.C. at Raynes Park on June 13, and scored 121 (for six wickets), to which the Artillery Lane eleven responded with a century fewer.

Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket League.—Davy Hill's C.C. and Burgoyne's C.C. played at Crofton Park on June 13. Score: Davy Hill 143 runs and Burgoyne's 107 runs for 9 wickets.

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson C.C. v. Baronetta C.C.—At Dulwich, on Saturday, June 13. Baiss Bros. batted first, and compiled 72 runs, Valentine showing good defence. Baronetta failed before the bowling of Gibbs and Dyson.

and were dismissed for 31 runs, Baiss Bros. thus winning by 41 runs.

London College C.C. v. The South of England College C.C.—At Nunhead on Saturday the return match resulted in a win for the London by 18 runs. Scores: South of England College, 55; London College, 73 for nine (Brock 41, Dodgson 11). Brock took six wickets for 23 runs, and Bolton four for 12 for the London team.

The Leicester Chemists played Leicester St. Mary's C.C. at the Old County Ground on June 11. The Chemists compiled a total of 72 (E. Tomlin—10—was the only man besides Mr. "Extras" to get into double figures). St. Mary scored 120 runs before dismissal, towards which E. H. Wand (of Wands Limited) made a good 17. Chawner for the pill-men took six wickets for 42.

The Captain of the Allenburys C.C. informs us that the match played against Finsbury Carlyle C.C. (reported in our issue of June 13) was with the Allenburys C.C. second eleven, who undertook the match on the representation that the Finsbury Carlyle C.C. was a "weak" team, whereas they are members of the North-Eastern League, and therefore "strong." Further, the Allenburys second eleven had only played one match previously.

Notts Chemists' C.C. v. Sheffield Chemists' C.C.—The Sheffield chemists were visitors at the ground of the Nottingham Chemists' Athletic Club on Thursday, June 11, when the home team avenged the defeat sustained at the hands of the visitors in the only match previously played to a finish. The Nottingham chemists batted first, and compiled a score of 101 runs, Adamson (22), Gooch (21), Lee (21), and Meadows (11) being the chief scorers. The Sheffield score totalled 66 runs (Knowles 24, and Lansdell 11). Lee took seven wickets for 29 runs, and Gilborne three for 12 for the Nottingham team.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Chemical-works Fire.

A fire broke out on June 14 at the chemical works of Messrs. J. A. Beck & Sons, Ltd., Dalton Street, Belfast. The premises were burned out.

Personal.

Mr. Jas. E. O'Neill, J.P., druggist, Maghera, has been elected Vice-Chairman of Londonderry County Council.

Dr. Patrick Merrin, Harcourt Street, Dublin, is taking a complete rest until next spring for the benefit of his health, and will visit Australia. During his absence Dr. Palmer will act for him. (Corrected notice.)

Mr. Samuel Gibson, chemist and druggist, Belfast, President of the Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland, was last week sworn in as a Justice of the Peace for the city of Belfast by the Resident Magistrate.

Attempted Poisoning Charge.

A woman of Rathdonnell, Letterkenny, was on June 16 remanded to Derry Gaol on a charge of attempting to poison her husband. It was stated that at breakfast the man found his tea bitter. His son tasted it, and spat it out. Accused then snatched the tea away, emptying it in the scullery, where a dog lapped it and died in a short time. The man became seriously ill, and a doctor considered he had every symptom of strychnine-poisoning. He is still in a precarious condition.

Irish Optical Association.

At the quarterly meeting of this Association on June 13, Mr. Thomas Mason (President) in the chair, a resolution was passed binding the members not to accept the position of attending optician to the Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital until the names of the Dublin opticians are restored to the prescription lists. It was also resolved to have a statement in connection with the optical dispute printed and circulated. The establishment of a new national middle-class hospital in Dublin was dealt with. It was pointed out that there are thousands of respectable people of limited means in Dublin who would gladly attend such an institution and pay a small fee for advice, medicine, or optical

treatment. The Chairman called attention to a report that the Irish Optical Association is forming a ring to keep up the price of spectacles, when the contrary is the fact, the prices charged by the legitimate opticians being nearly 25 per cent. below those charged by non-opticians, and 30 per cent. less than are charged by a member of the medical profession who sells such articles in Dublin.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference.

We are indebted to Mr. W. F. Hay, the Hon. Secretary, for the following complete list of the local officers and committee:

Chairman, Mr. William Giles, J.P.; Vice-Chairman, Provost Alexander, Banff; Hon. Secretary, Mr. William F. Hay; Hon. Assistant Secretary, Mr. James Paterson; Treasurer, Mr. Andrew Craig, jun.

Committee.—Messrs. David Anderson, Alexander L. Bruce, Robert Hall (Woodside), James P. Kay, Robert Leslie, Alexander Leslie, Alexander Mackie (Cutler), Alexander Milne (Maud), William A. Ness, William Reid, John R. Reith (Cults), David Ritchie, Charles Simpson, Gilbert Simpson, James Spence, Alexander L. Strachan, and James F. Tocher, B.Sc. (Peterhead).

Some of these names were unintentionally omitted in our article of last week.

Aberdeen.

Mr. Robert Hunter, chemist, Union Street, has a most effective display of Odol and Irex in the windows of his pharmacy.

The total sum contributed to the funds of the Aberdeen Technical College, which is to be erected in the grounds of Gordon's College, amounts to 115,661/.

The Aberdeen Parish Council have decided that in future wines and spirits at Oldmill Poorhouse shall be kept in the laboratory and "dispensed" by the house doctor. The decision gives a local paper the opportunity of an amusing cartoon depicting the horror of the Parish Councillors, the Local Government Board having suggested that those who have to travel beyond the boundaries of the parish be supplied with refreshments at the poorhouse at a minimum price representing not more than the actual cost.

Edinburgh.

Inman's have removed their Leith branch from 103 to 100 Kirkgate.

Mr. John Greig has resigned his position as a representative for Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. in Scotland.

Another chemist's shop will shortly be opened in Ashley Terrace. There has been quite a rush to the suburban districts lately.

Grangemouth chemists have fallen into line with their neighbours, and are closing their shops and premises at 8 p.m. instead of 8.30 p.m. "A step in the right direction," says the local paper, which also advises a half-holiday.

Dr. Alfred M. Williamson, who has been appointed medical officer of health for Edinburgh in succession to Sir Henry Littlejohn, was formerly his assistant, and has been chief sanitary inspector of the city for ten years. He is M.D. and B.Sc. (public health) of Edinburgh University.

Mr. William McEwen, Ph.C., has been appointed by Messrs. Pinkerton, Gibson & Co. as their principal chemist. Mr. McEwen was formerly on the staff of the Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy, but spent last winter session at the Bloomsbury Square School, taking the Major course.

A botanical excursion of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association took place to Cramond, on Friday, June 12, when a large party of members, under the leadership of Mr. E. J. Brown, Ph.C., travelled to Barnton Station from Princes Street at 8.37 p.m. The weather was fine, and a very profitable time was spent in field-work along the banks of the Almond River, the quest for plants being stayed only by the fading of the daylight. The party returned to town by Murrayfield

just in time for the last car home, after a very enjoyable outing. On the motion of Mr. Watson, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Brown.

Glasgow and the West.

Mr. Peter McMaster, chemist and druggist, is commencing business on his own account in Church Street, Dumbarton.

Mr. R. J. Shennan, chemist and druggist, High Street, Dalbeattie, has removed to more commodious premises further up in the same street.

Mr. John Chalmers, chemist and druggist (formerly of Messrs. Frazer & Green, Ltd., Buchanan Street, Glasgow), sailed on June 19 for Penang to take up an engagement there.

Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Chemists to the Rescue.

The annual yachting regatta at Holyhead witnessed some exciting scenes, in which Mr. James Green and Mr. Samuel Evans, employés of Boots, Ltd., took part. The sailing-boat *Urab* capsized, and the chemists went to the rescue of the struggling men in a sailing-craft in which they were just starting for a sail. Those who had been in the capsized boat were entangled with the ropes, and one—a good swimmer—was rapidly disentangled, and swam to the assistance of the other man, who was exceptionally heavy, and was in a very exhausted condition when he was got aboard by the chemists' assistants. The two rescuers, after obtaining proper attention for the unfortunate man, proceeded with their sail.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

"PASSING THE CUSTOMS."—Difficulties of a somewhat serious nature have arisen owing to the seizure of British goods at the French Customs. The merchandise in question was accompanied by proper certificates of origin, but was seized by the officials on the ground that the goods were of American origin, and were not British as claimed. The matter has been taken up by the British Chamber of Commerce here.

REWARDING DOCTORS.—The question of the recommendation of certain proprietary articles by doctors, the proprietors of which pay a fixed sum to a medical provident society for each bottle sold, is engaging the attention of pharmacists in general, and particularly in the South. M. Labussière states that for each bottle of Vin de Kordia sold, 1s. is handed by Blanc Bernard Plaisance & Cie. to the doctors, and that the Grains de Vals, Aflogol, Somine, and other preparations are pushed on the same basis.

THE WRONG BOTTLE.—One of the visiting doctors at the Avignon Hospital prescribed for Mme. Ajour, a patient, who had just undergone an operation, a dose of eau de vie allemande, in syrup. The hospital pharmacist being absent at the time, one of the Sisters of Charity on duty went to the pharmacy for the preparation and handed it to the nurse, who administered a dose to the patient. Mme. Ajour died in a few hours in great pain. An analysis of the medicine indicates that the preparation contained strychnine.

PHARMACEUTICAL STUDIES.—The French Minister of Public Instruction has just named an influential and numerous Commission, which is to be charged with the duty of indicating what reforms or modifications are advisable in French pharmaceutical studies. The Commission comprises upwards of fifty members, and is representative of all branches of chemistry, pharmacy, and the drug-trade. Among the members are MM. Peytral, Senator, and a former Minister of State; Astier, Deputy; Buchet, Director of the Pharmacie Centrale de France; Collard, member of the Federation of Societies of the South-East; Domergue, Pro-

fessor of the School of Pharmacy at Marseilles; Vaudin, President of the General Association of French Pharmacists; and Professor Guignard, Director of the Paris School of Pharmacy. The formation of this Commission has been brought about by the falling-off of pharmacy students in France since the suppression of the second-class diploma, which, in theory at least, only gave the holders the right to practise in the district controlled by the school of pharmacy which issued the diploma; but, on the other hand, the examinations were comparatively easy to pass.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.—According to Dr. Henry Martel, head of the Paris Veterinary Sanitary Department, bovine tuberculosis is spreading alarmingly in France, but to slaughter every animal that reacted with the tuberculin test, as is advocated by some authorities, would be a useless expense. At present, when tuberculous cattle are seized by the authorities in France, compensation is paid for the diseased animals that are destroyed. Dr. Martel makes the excellent suggestion that if cattle were fed on sterilised food from birth tuberculosis would soon be stamped out. A calf is always born healthy, and it would not be difficult to maintain it in that state by sterilising everything the animal eats or drinks.

VOICE PHOTOGRAPHY.—A method of voice photography has been discovered by Dr. Devaux-Charbonnel, a medical practitioner, and an account of it was given by M. Poincaré at the Paris Academy of Sciences meeting this week. It appears that vowels and consonants, pronounced before a microphone connected with a Blondel oscillograph, can be impressed on a photographic plate in the form of curves characteristic of each kind of sound. The curve of each vowel shows a regular recurrence, whereas the consonant sign does not recur. With a little practice, therefore, it is possible to decipher vowels and consonants and to read a page of the photographed words. By means of this method, explains Dr. Devaux-Charbonnel, it may be possible to read a telephonic communication made in the absence of the person for whom it is intended. The apparatus, placed before a telephone, would photograph on a sensitive ribbon the words heard in the receiver. The photographic signs may be read in the same way as one would read a page of shorthand. Dr. Devaux-Charbonnel also states that Mr. Duddell, the well-known English consulting electrician, suggests that it may be used for photographing the voices of criminals. "In conjunction with thumb impressions, this would supply an absolutely reliable, absolutely perfect means of identification." The apparatus has still to be perfected.

THE FRENCH GENERAL ASSOCIATION.—At the recent annual general meeting of the General Association of French Pharmacists (which important body, by the way, has now assumed the more comprehensive sub-title of "Union of French Pharmaceutical Associations"), the President (M. Vaudin) stated that the General Council has been divided into six committees. Each committee is entrusted with the study of special subjects between the dates of the gatherings, and places a complete report before the General Council to vote upon. This system has given good results, which would be better still if each member and each affiliated association took up their work in a serious and systematic manner. The motto of some French pharmacists (as in some other countries) appears to be "We pay a subscription and complain when necessary, the Association doing the rest." The efficiency of the Association in removing abuses depends largely on the information sent in by affiliated societies. As an example may be quoted circulars issued asking every society to give its opinion on the pharmaceutical tariff (for Employers' Liability Act cases) drawn up by the General Association and presented by M. Vaudin (President) and Senator Limouzin Laplanche to the Minister of Labour. Many replies sent in were lacking in detail, but a few replied in that painstaking and accurate manner which is really profitable to all concerned. In this connection two important facts should not be overlooked: (1) That the constant increase of pharmaceutical expenses paid by employers alluded to by Senator Denois in his Budget report may lead to drastic action; (2) that when the Employers' Liability Act of 1898 is extended to agricultural operations, the number of cases will probably be doubled.

Colonial and Foreign News.

A CONGRESS for the Suppression of Adulteration in Foods and Medicine is to be held in Geneva during the autumn.

MR. JOHN D. SMART DALGLEISH has started in business as Smart Dalgleish & Co. at George Town, Demerara, British Guiana.

HUNGARIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS.—The Hungarian Government has arranged for a course of lectures to schoolmasters in the Carpathian district on the cultivation and collection of medicinal plants, with the object of their passing on the information to their pupils.

UNCOMMON.—In Japan drugs and chemicals for official purposes are divided into three classes—"common," "dangerous," and "poisonous." Patent or proprietary medicines may only be compounded with "common" drugs, but although pilula creosoti is listed in the Pharmacopœia Japonica as a "common" drug, by a recent decision of the Minister for Home Affairs it may not be sold as a proprietary.

THE QUINQUENNIAL PRIZE (20,000 lire), founded by Alessandro Riberi for the most important scientific discovery during the preceding five years, has been conferred ("Bollettino Chimico-Farmaceutico") by the Royal Academy of Medicine at Turin upon Dr. Bartolomeo Gosio for his researches on the practical application of arsenium, selenium, and tellurium compounds in biology and therapeutics.

ITALIAN PHARMACY.—The necessity for limiting the multiplication of new pharmacies in Italy is being urged by the Associazione Chimico-Farmaceutico Lombarda (Association of the Pharmacists of Lombardy). They contend that the number of pharmacies already in existence far exceeds the needs of the country, citing Milan, with one pharmacy to every 1,000 inhabitants, as a concrete example. The Association urge the Government to restrict further development until the proposed Bill dealing with pharmacy is introduced.

CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY.—The action of the Handelsgesellschaft Deutscher Apotheker in starting to manufacture galenicals is not viewed with great favour by a large number of the smaller apothekers, especially *concessionnaires* who have obtained their working capital from wholesalers, as they fear reprisals the brunt of which they, and not their richer colleagues, will have to bear. Even the big firms, it is alleged, are disinclined to aid the undertaking, which tends to amalgamate the apothekers on a co-operative basis.

SULPHATE OF COPPER SUBSTITUTE.—According to the "Bollettino Chimico-Farmaceutico," Professor Oddo, of the University of Pavia, notified the Minister of Agriculture in May of last year of the result of his studies respecting a preparation more efficacious and cheaper than sulphate of copper. The Minister gave instructions to several Government institutions to make experiments, which resulted satisfactorily. The Italian Union of Chemical Manufacturers has manufactured a large quantity, which is to be sent to twenty institutions for distribution among agriculturists that may ask for it. Unfortunately the paper does not state the nature of the new product.

UNREGISTERED DENTISTS who practised prior to the passing of the Dentists Act, 1878, are requested to communicate with Peter Doig, solicitor, 107 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.—*The Times*, June 18, 1908.

ZANZIBAR CLOVES.—H.M. Consul at Zanzibar reports that the 1907-8 crop of cloves was an exceptionally good one in Pemba, and above the average in Zanzibar. The actual figures are not yet available, as considerable stocks were held locally in the hope of a rise in price, but it is estimated at not less than 200,000 bales. The exports in 1907 were valued at 396,121/., as compared with 356,636/., in 1906.

PERSIAN OPIUM.—Writing in regard to the trade of Turbat-i-Haidari in 1907, H.M. Consul states that opium was omitted from last year's Customs returns, as it is purchased by Meshed firms, and generally made up for export there. He has for the same reason again been unable to obtain reliable figures, but the area under poppy has been further reduced this year, the tendency being to cultivate cotton instead of opium.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

CAPE PHARMACY BOARD.—The official report of the Colonial Pharmacy Board for 1907 is now to hand, but contains little that has not already been published in the *C. & D.* (see May 30, p. 824). The Board regret that very little progress has been made in the matter of establishing reciprocity among the various Pharmacy Boards in the South African Colonies, but it is hoped that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at shortly. It is also stated that the Treasury is to furnish the Board with the names of the persons in charge of each shop for which a licence is issued, and by these means it is hoped to prevent further infringements of Section 8 of the Medical and Pharmacy Act Amendment Act (1899). The Board trust more suitable accommodation will be provided shortly, since the facilities for conducting the examinations are very unsatisfactory.

MEDICAL COUNCIL.—The report of the Cape Medical Council for 1907 shows that thirty-six medical practitioners and eleven dentists were registered during the year, three medical practitioners registered additional diplomas, and one medical practitioner was restored to the register. As already reported in the *C. & D.*, June 6 (p. 884), the Council has made renewed efforts during the year to prevail upon the Government to carry out the recommendations of the Select Committee on the Medical Council of 1905, but without success. Thirteen inquiries into charges of unprofessional conduct have been held, of which one was against a registered practitioner, who was charged with the offence of "covering" an unqualified dentist, and was found guilty and cautioned. Eight cases originated in a complaint laid by the Colonial Secretary against certain medical practitioners who had issued prescriptions for opium under circumstances which, it was alleged, pointed to its use for non-medicinal purposes. Five of these cases were dismissed; in two the practitioners charged were found guilty and reprimanded, and in the other case the practitioner was found guilty of infamous and disgraceful conduct in a professional respect, and the finding was communicated to Government. The Council intimated to the Colonial Secretary that the prescribing of large quantities of a dangerous poison without proper steps being taken to prevent its being transmitted to other persons or to keep under close supervision the patient using it is a serious neglect of duty on the part of any medical practitioner.

EXAMINATION STANDARDS.—Commenting upon the recent discussion (*C. & D.*, June 13, p. 890) at Cape Town regarding the standard of preliminary and general education necessary for a candidate before examination by the Colonial Pharmacy Board, our Cape Town correspondent draws attention to the fact that Clause 17, Par. (c), was specially altered some years back to ensure Latin being one of the subjects in which the presenter of a certificate had passed. It reads as follows, and the words in italics are those that were added:

Any examination of a legally constituted examining body, approved by the Pharmacy Board, provided that in each instance (b and c) English, Latin, and arithmetic were included in the subjects of the examination for which the certificate was granted.

What Mr. Clayton Smith wanted to know and could not find out was what course the Board pursue when a certificate is presented showing the candidate has passed the School Higher, which is quite possible, though failing signally in Latin. It is said that one candidate was examined before the Act was altered who held a

School Higher certificate, but who had failed in Latin. The alteration or addition to Clause 17 of the Act would now stop a repetition of this, but once a youth has passed the School Higher and got his certificate, he cannot go back, and if he failed in Latin what course does the Board pursue? No doubt the Board would be equal to the situation, but some chemists want to know exactly what would take place. The President of the Pharmacy Board failed to enlighten the trade on the subject at the recent dinner when he made a speech. It was understood that one of the purposes of the annual dinner was to get the members of the Colonial Pharmacy Board together and find out not only what they had been doing, but what they intended to do generally. The speech to which the head of the Board was called upon to reply contained nothing leading up to the points referred to, and in his reply he dealt briefly with federation and some minor matters, leaving the Society just as wise as before. There are not a few members of the Society who wish to see the Board done away with altogether. Mr. J. S. North heads this party. On more than one occasion he has expressed the hope that in the near future the Board will have ceased to exist, and that the Government will grant the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony a charter. There is not, of course, the slightest chance of such hopes being realised. The Colonial Pharmacy Board, though subject to red-tape usual to Government departments, is run on businesslike lines, and has little to learn from similar departments in other States in South Africa, with which it is working in harmony and for the best interests of the trade as a whole.

Orange River Colony.

A DEPUTATION from the Pharmaceutical Society of the Orange River Colony waited upon the Prime Minister (Mr. Fischer) on May 21 to lay their views on the revision of the Customs tariff before the Government. The resolutions passed at the Society's committee meeting were handed to Mr. Fischer, who discussed them in detail and promised to give them due consideration. The deputation, after thanking the Premier, withdrew, satisfied that the interests of the drug-trade would be safeguarded at the forthcoming conference of the Ministers of the Orange River Colony.

Transvaal.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD.—At the qualifying examination, held in May, Frank Thomas Steele Jennings passed.

EARLY CLOSING.—At a special meeting of the Johannesburg Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks' Association held on Wednesday, May 20, for the purpose of urging upon the Government the necessity of putting forward a Bill to regulate the closing of shops, it was resolved: "That the Government be requested to bring the matter of the Shop Hours Bill to as speedy a conclusion as possible."

DENTAL PRACTICE.—News comes from Lourenço Marques that the official regulations permitting foreign dentists to practise at Lourenço Marques or in any other place in Portuguese East Africa have been published (*C. & D.*, May 30, Col. Supp.). Persons desiring to practise there shall have previously practised in some other centre in South Africa, and shall have the certificates of qualification endorsed by the Portuguese Consular authority. When these regulations have been complied with, a licence to practise for one year is granted.

CINDERELLA DANCE.—The Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal held the first of a proposed series of Cinderella dances at the South African College of Music on Wednesday, May 20. About 100 people assembled, and an enjoyable evening was spent, dancing being kept up till 1 A.M. The arrangements were carried out by Messrs. H. M. Hetherington, H. L. Karnovsky, R. Neilson, S. M. Hendry (Hon. Secretary), and Messrs. A. Purnell and Jas. Johnston, who acted as M.C.s also. Among those present were Dr. Taylor-Brown, Dr. Johnstone-Brown, Mr. A. Rennie (President of the Society), Mr. Chas. Keir, Mr. and Mrs. Walker-Pole, Mr. and Mrs. A. MacDonald, Mr. W. B. Marshall and Miss Marshall, Mr. T. Keating and the Misses Keating, Mr. W. A. J. Cameron, Mr. J. Christie, and Mr. Sive.

THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.—The cloud of commercial depression which commenced to settle down on the South African Colonies as far back as 1904 shows no immediate signs of lifting. The smaller dorps and towns of the Transvaal do not feel the pinch so much, because they are materially and directly affected by the somewhat improved status of agriculture, which is now in a fair way of reaching a higher plane than before the war. But in Johannesburg and Pretoria the commercial outlook is still black, and retrenchments and reductions of staffs continue throughout the whole of the commercial and mining centres, as well as in the public services. In this Colony much is expected from the Customs and Railway Conference, where the representatives of the inland Colonies are fighting stubbornly for rearrangements of railway rates and Customs tariffs, whereby the Transvaal in particular, as the premier Colony of the sub-continent, shall obtain due advantage of its geographical position and commercial importance for the benefit of its inhabitants.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY

THE ANNUAL DINNER was held at the Grand Hotel, Cape Town, on May 14, the chair being occupied by Mr. F. C. Mathew, President of the Society, and a member of the firm of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., Cape Town. Upwards of eighty guests and members sat down, and among them were Mr. A. Walsh (general manager of Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., and President of the Colonial Pharmacy Board), Dr. C. F. K. Murray, Messrs. George Darroll (Cape Town), J. McJanet (East London), W. K. Mager (Queenstown), and J. Parry (Kimberley), members of the Cape Pharmacy Board, with Mr. T. A. Dockrall (their Secretary); Mr. Alf. H. Mathew (of Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co.), Mr. Harry Evans and Mr. D. K. Petersen (both of Messrs. Petersen, Ltd., Cape Town), Mr. Lionel H. Walsh (Messrs. Lennon, Ltd.), Mr. T. W. Tullett (manager, Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Africa), Ltd., Cape Town), Mr. J. Patterson (Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Cape Town), Mr. C. W. Brydges (Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London), Mr. Magness Elgar (Messrs. Martin Elgar, Ltd., Cape Town); Messrs. J. S. North, R. Sainsbury, H. Cope, J. Clayton Smith, A. E. A. Tothill, Otto Röhrssen, H. R. Peck, J. Sowden, J. S. C. Marcus, and E. E. Merrington.

Justice having been done to an excellent repast, and the toasts of the King and Governor duly honoured, the President in proposing the toast of "Our Guests, the Members of the Pharmacy Board," extended to them a cordial welcome.

Mr. A. Walsh (President of the Board), in replying, said that there is a great dearth of suitable men in the trade, but for the young men of this country there is no doubt that pharmacy opens up a wide field, and they might look forward to pharmacy as a means of obtaining their livelihood in an easier and more remunerative manner than in the more humdrum businesses commonly chosen. It has been stated that the standard of examinations is too high, but the speaker, for one, did not think so, and all who went carefully into the matter would agree with him. At the examination held that day a candidate had come out second in the whole list of candidates since the Board has held examinations. Concluding, Mr. Walsh said the proposal that South African Pharmacy Boards might amalgamate and grant certificates available throughout South Africa is likely to come forward in the near future.

Dr. C. F. K. Murray (medical nominee on the Pharmacy Board), in proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony," said the toast appealed to him very much on account of his connection with the Chemists' Associations, the British Medical Association, and the South African Medical Association. The Society was bound to do a great deal of good in keeping up the dignity of the profession, and also to jog at times the elbows of the Pharmacy Board. (Laughter.) He had lately the experience of struggling through a political campaign, but was left at the gate. One thing that struck him during the campaign was that none of his brother-chemists asked a single question—(laughter)—although a catechism was arranged by various other societies. He coupled with the toast the name of the President of the Society.

The President (Mr. Mathew), in reply, said that at one of the committee meetings a member expressed the hope that the speeches would not be too long, and thus curtail the programme of music, but at the same time he (Mr. Mathew) did not wish it to be written down of them [C. & D., April 11, p. 567] that—

Then men of the craft
At the Grand did gather:
Chemists and druggists and what not:

No time they wasted

In talk or pleasure.

But simply tucked into the hot-pot.

The Society was formed about twenty years ago, and, following Colonial tradition, it disappeared or became non-active, but a few years ago it was resuscitated, and Mr. W. F. H. Pocock became the first President. In his opening address Mr. Pocock said that he looked forward to the time when chemists and druggists would have entire control of the whole of the business of pharmacy, and with such views all present are in entire accord, and if the Society's first rule was carefully studied they would act up to it. At the present time unification is in the air, and he did not see why they should not have some such scheme themselves, and at certain periods hold congresses, considering matters that affected them. In thinking over what he should say that night, the old couplet—"Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, apothecary," etc.—came into his mind, and reminded him that in Parliament all the other professions mentioned excepting theirs were represented. He had hoped to see Mr. Walsh in the House, and was sure if he could be persuaded to go there he would render good service. In conclusion, he would like to urge upon them the necessity of cultivating a South African spirit to support South African organisations and foster South African industries; then, as they grew in self-importance, the tree of depression would be pulled up from the ground, and a South Africa in unity, in harmony, and in happiness would appear in glowing colours. (Applause.)

The toast of "The Press" was proposed by Mr. A. E. A. Tothill, and responded to by Mr. H. Magness Elgar; that of "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. Sainsbury, and responded to by Mr. Jardine. The speeches were interspersed by an excellent musical programme, Mr. Harry Evans presiding at the piano.

A COUNCIL-MEETING was held at Cape Town on May 21, Mr. Frank C. Mathew (the President) in the chair. There were present Dr. Froembling, Messrs. A. E. A. Tothill, C. F. Cleg-horn, J. Clayton Smith, J. Austin Thomas, W. Turnbull, and the Secretary. The resignation of Mr. G. A. Wilson, of Port Elizabeth, was accepted, and Mr. Otto Röhrssen was elected a member. The South African Pharmaceutical Association wrote asking the Society to move in the matter of chemists being compelled to take out a general-dealer's licence. Professor Freemantle, M.L.A. (Uitenhage), had advised the Association to write to Cape Town, promising his support in the House. Mr. Tothill said that if the Government could not give them relief, then general dealers selling medicines should also be forced to pay for two licences. Messrs. J. S. North and J. Jones are taking charge of the subject, and will report later. The President said that the Transvaal and Orange River Colony Governments were much more friendly disposed towards chemists than that at the Cape, whereupon Mr. Tothill expressed his conviction that they should have a chemist in the House, but no member present seemed anxious for Parliamentary honours. The Preliminary examination again came in for attention, but nothing further transpired, other than as reported last week. The President read a lengthy communication which he had sent to the Premier, the Hon. J. X. Merriman, during the annual meeting of the Cape Town Free Dispensary. The purport was that the Dispensary bought its supplies from over-seas firms, whereas local concerns could handle the business at less price, thus saving the concern money. The Premier did not acknowledge the letter, nor did he make any mention of it in his speech. A resolution to draw the attention of the medical officer of health to the fact that when "sweet oil" was asked for at the Cape olive oil was meant, particularly with the Dutch-speaking population, and that frequently other oils were supplied, terminated the proceedings.

India and the East.

AERATED WATERS IN CEYLON.—In 1907 74,000 bottles of aerated waters were imported into Ceylon (valued at Rs. 21,000), chiefly from Germany, France, and Austria. Of aerated waters manufactured in Ceylon 53,000 bottles were shipped to India and the Maldives, the value being Rs. 13,000.

TENNIS DISTINCTION.—Mr. Roy W. Wright, son of Mr. James Wright, 2 Mission Row, Calcutta, has won the tennis singles handicap in connection with the Dalhousie Athletic Club, Calcutta. He also holds for the year the Challenge Cup presented by the President of the Club, Mr. W. T. Grice, of Smith, Stanistreet & Co., chemists, Calcutta. The cup has to be won three times before it becomes

the property of anyone, but the Club has presented a gold medal to the winner.

THE SALE OF COCAINE.—Cheak Ching Lean, a director of Messrs. Graham & Co., chemists, Penang, appealed last month against the fine of \$50, or fourteen days' imprisonment, imposed for selling an ounce of a deleterious drug (cocaine) contrary to the law. Mr. Justice Fisher heard the case in the Supreme Court of Penang, and allowed the appeal on the grounds that the informer's evidence was not corroborated, and that the petitioner's story bore out much of the police evidence. The conviction was accordingly quashed.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

COCAINE BY POST.—A Bill is now pending in the National Congress which would entirely bar cocaine from the mails. The difficulty has been that the anti-narcotic laws in the different States have been more or less nullified by the fact that dealers could ship narcotic drugs across the border from one State into another with impunity.

SAMUEL A. D. SHEPPARD, one of the most distinguished of American pharmacists, and for nearly a quarter of a century the Treasurer of the American Pharmaceutical Association, has had conferred upon him the honorary degree of "Master of Pharmacy" by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. At the last annual meeting of the A.Ph.A., Mr. Sheppard announced that he would retire from the treasurership after another year of service.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.—The new Board of Chemical Experts under the Pure Food and Drugs Act has decided to send Dr. Taylor to Europe to study the subject of preservatives in food, and it will probably be a year or so before any definite rulings are published. In the meantime Dr. Wiley, whose early rulings caused American manufacturers to get up in arms, is compelled to take a seat in the background. It is reported also that physiological experiments with reference to the use of sulphur dioxide in certain foods is being made in four or five universities.

THE FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUGS ACT was made law two years ago. The next winter upwards of thirty of the State Legislatures passed similar measures. This year six or seven other States have followed suit. One of the new State measures is that of Louisiana, and the President of the State Board of Health, initiating rules for the enforcement of the law, has declared, among other things, that druggists will not be permitted to refill prescriptions if they contain narcotics or if the physician writes, "Do not refill" on them. This has somewhat angered the druggists of the State.

THE INTER-STATE PARCELS POST proposal by Postmaster-General Meyer has been dropped for the present. The N.A.R.D. opposed it, and the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association approved of it. The N.A.R.D. idea is that the retailers of the country do not want to make it any easier for the large mail-order houses to compete with them. [The possibility of getting goods by post from Great Britain and Ireland appears not to have struck the N.A.R.D., but the facilities exist, and it only needs British push to make a lot out of the international arrangement.—EDITOR C. & D.]

SELF-SUPPORTING.—Whenever a State pharmaceutical association gets ready to hold its annual meeting it is quite customary to ask the wholesalers and manufacturers to contribute towards the entertainment fund. This year, however, the druggists of New York State have decided that they will be self-respecting and independent enough to pay their own way. A movement has accordingly started for raising the necessary funds by having the local associations throughout the State appropriate amounts ranging from \$25.00 to \$50.00 each. It is hoped that the movement will spread to other States.

THE WAMPOLE BUSINESS.—A year and a half ago the body of Henry K. Wampole, president of H. K. Wampole & Co., manufacturing pharmacists, was found in the North River near New York City. Charges of defalcation and misuse of the firm's funds were made at that time, and the other two

partners of the firm, Albert J. Koch and S. Ross Campbell, now declare that the accounts of the house were so falsified by Wampole that the expert accountant has had great difficulty in getting at the real facts. Messrs. Koch and Campbell allege to the Court that the Wampole estate is indebted to them in a sum exceeding \$200,000.

THE N.A.R.D. FLOURISHES.—The developments of the last few months indicate that the N.A.R.D. has successfully weathered the storm of the past year and has entered upon a new era of usefulness. An eloquent indication of this is seen in the financial condition of the organisation. An indebtedness of \$2,000 carried over from the last convention year has been wiped out, and there is now a balance on hand of over \$7,000—the largest known in the history of the N.A.R.D., with the possible exception of that realised in 1905. The great issues of the N.A.R.D. at present are the N.F., and the U.S.P. propaganda and the obtaining of suitable State and National legislation on behalf of the drug trade of the country.

ALMOND OIL.—The New York Board of Pharmacy has been examining several hundred samples of so-called expressed oil of almond collected from drug stores and has found that in the majority of cases what was really furnished was oil of peach or apricot kernels. The protest has been made in reply that the products are practically identical in therapeutic property, and that trade usage sanctions the substitution; but the Board refuses to accept this view of the case, and insists that the substances must be honestly and correctly labelled. Quite a sensation has developed over the incident. The retailers say that the wholesalers are primarily at fault, but the Board replies that each druggist ought to examine his purchases for his own protection.

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Commonwealth.

A PIANO MONOPOLY.—Mr. Beale, who is well known to chemists on account of his extraordinary report on "Secret Remedies," is a piano-maker, and, because of a 25-per-cent. duty on imported instruments, holds a particularly lucrative monopoly. The new tariff, however, proposed to increase the duty to 30 per cent., but the Senate, after an instructive discussion, requested the House of Representatives to let the duty remain at the old rate. It was pointed out that Mr. Beale makes about 1,600 pianos yearly, and that a foreigner is preparing to make pianos in Melbourne in competition with Mr. Beale, proving that the 25-per-cent. duty is the maximum that should be imposed. It appears that Mr. Beale has charged importers with getting very large profits on the pianos they bring into the country, but these statements are emphatically denied. There was some plain speaking in the debate about Mr. Beale.

New South Wales.

L.D.S.—The Dental Board of New South Wales has prepared regulations that students who have passed the Dental Board examination and pay an additional fee of a guinea shall be granted a licence to practise, printed on parchment, and be permitted to use the letters "L.D.S." in describing themselves. Four of the six dental societies in New South Wales have united in a protest to the Board that the regulations are contrary to the spirit and letter of the Dental Act, and asking the Board to withdraw or alter them. It is asked why the Dental Board should choose the letters "L.D.S." already well recognised, and representing a British qualification.

Western Australia.

CARBOY FIRE.—On May 1 a carboy of coloured fluid in the window of Mr. F. W. Carter's pharmacy at the corner of Hay and Milligan Streets, Perth, acted as a burning-glass, and concentrated the sun's rays on the corner of a box containing beef-and-iron wine. This was not noticed until the box burst into flame, but the fire was extinguished before much damage had been done.

Legal Reports.

High Court Case.

ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Darling and a common jury in the King's Bench Division on June 17, Mr. William Henry Harry, a chemist's assistant, claimed damages against the Civil Service Supply Association, Ltd., for damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. The plaintiff, who had been in the employ of the defendants for fifteen years, was charged on July 23, 1907, with having in his possession two tins of cocoa and a packet of sahne, the property of the defendants. He was arrested when leaving the building, and the Secretary of the Association signed the charge-sheet. After appearing before the magistrate he was committed for trial at the North London Sessions, where the jury acquitted him. It appeared there was a rule that employes should not be allowed to purchase goods after 10 A.M., and it was stated that employes wanting anything after that hour were in the habit of going to the respective departments and getting what goods they required, and paying for them next morning. This custom, it was stated, was being followed by the plaintiff on the day in question. On behalf of the defendants it was contended that as a felony had been previously committed they had reasonable and probable cause for their action. The jury found that the defendants did not give the plaintiff into custody and detain him there, and that the goods in question had not been stolen. They also found that the defendants had reasonable and probable cause for what they did. On these findings his Lordship entered judgment for the defendants, with costs.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

USING THE TITLE "CHEMIST."

At Southend County Court on June 11, proceedings were taken by the Pharmaceutical Society against R. P. Colgan, of the Strand, Southchurch, to recover penalties from the defendant for selling poisons and for using the word "chemist" without being registered under the Act. Mr. W. H. Quarrell, who appeared for the Society, stated that defendant sold a packet of "Harrison's Nursery Pomade," which contained a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, and he also sold another article in a wrapper bearing the word "chemist."—Defendant had explained in a letter to the Society that the pomade was made from a secret formula, and he did not know it contained poison. The second offence was committed through an oversight, he said. A fine of 5*l.* was imposed in each case.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

FLUID MAGNESIA.

A CASE likely to prove of considerable interest to chemists was in the list for hearing before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at North London Police Court, on Friday, June 12, Mr. Walter Thorley, chemist and druggist, 27 Crouch Hill, being summoned "for that he did on April 29 sell to William Hardwick, the agent for Tom Leonard Burrell, an inspector to the Islington Borough Council, to the prejudice of the purchaser, a certain drug—to wit, fluid magnesia which was deficient of magnesia to the extent of 63 per cent. of the amount that should have been present." A representative of Mr. A. M. Bramall, solicitor to the Islington Borough Council, informed the Magistrate that as Mr. Bramall was unable to be in attendance that day, arrangements had been made with Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, the solicitors for the defendant, that the hearing should be adjourned until June 26. The Magistrate consented to this arrangement, and the hearing was accordingly adjourned.

On June 17, at the North London Police Court, before Mr. Bros, Douglas Buchan, 14 Caledonian Road, was summoned for selling fluid magnesia deficient in magnesia to the extent of 75 per cent. Mr. Bramall prosecuted for the Islington Borough Council. Defendant said he sold the article as he received it. He was out of the drug when the inspector called, and sent to a neighbouring chemist for it.

Mr. Bramall said the article was valueless as a medicine. When asked for the article the defendant retired behind the counter as if dispensing the drug, but when told the purchase was for the purpose of analysis, he stated that he had to send out for the magnesia. Mr. Bros. ordered defendant to pay the costs, 12*s.* 6*d.*

DEC. ALOES CO.

THE Lambeth Borough Council have decided to ask permission of the Bench to withdraw the case against Mr. W. F. Garry, Tulse Hill, Brixton (*C. & D.*, June 13, p. 391), which was defended by the Chemists' Defence Association. Dr. John Muter's certificate of the analysis of the decoction was to the following effect:

Total solids	...	...	...	7.05
Extractives	...	...	...	6.43
Alkalinity of ash as potassium carbonate	...	...	...	0.62
Alcohol by volume	...	...	...	5.75
(= Proof spirit 10)				

The sample possessed a specific gravity of 1020.6 at 60° F. This article falls below the requirements of the B.P. in alcohol to the extent of 64 per cent.

May 1.

Mr. C. H. Kirby, for the defence, submitted that there was no case to answer, as the certificate was not made out in one or other of the forms prescribed by law. The Magistrate agreed that the certificate did not give full information as to the total composition of the article, and, out of fairness to Dr. Muter and the Borough Council, adjourned the case so that Dr. Muter might attend.

The matter came formally before the Magistrate on Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. H. J. Smith, Town Clerk of Lambeth, intimated that he did not propose to proceed further, and withdrew the summons.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIA.

At Redditch on June 17, Ellen Jane Moule, described as a chemist, was summoned for selling 1 lb. of solution of ammonia, B.P., which, on analysis, was found to be deficient to the extent of 12 per cent. Mr. Dolphin, the defendant's manager, said at the time he had just made up the solution, and he was not afraid it would not be all right. It was argued for the defence that solution of ammonia is sometimes sold as a drug and sometimes for household purposes, and on this occasion it was not sold as a drug. Expert evidence having been given of the volatile nature of ammonia, the Magistrates dismissed the case, but advised the manager in future to ask for what purpose the solution of ammonia is required.

County Court Cases.

DOCTOR SUED BY PATIENT.

At Birmingham County Court on June 17, Dr. Frank L. Dickson, Yardley, was sued by Mrs. Kendrick, Wordsworth Road, Small Heath, for 50*l.* damages for alleged negligence and unskilful treatment. Of this sum 29*l.* was for special expense to which she had been put. Plaintiff's case was that she consulted Dr. Dickson in March of last year, and took the medicine prescribed for her, but she became worse. On May 6 she sent for him, and later in the morning she was so ill that she sent for Dr. Vincent Hall. In cross-examination she admitted that prior to May there was a bill for a few shillings due to Dr. Dickson, and when she wrote to him for medicine in April she received a reply that he did not wish her account to go on any further at his expense. She was not aware that Dr. Dickson and Dr. Hall were on bad terms. After plaintiff's son and daughter had given evidence, Dr. Vincent Hall was called, and declared that had the plaintiff not received assistance within a very short time from the time he saw her, he thought she would have died. He was told she was suffering from cancer, but there was no malignant growth of any kind. He did not say that Dr. Dickson's treatment was the cause of anything; it was what he did not do that caused the harm. He admitted there had been some unpleasantness between himself and Dr. Dickson, but he had no spite against Dr. Dickson.—Dr. Dickson, in his evidence, affirmed that anything he did for plaintiff was properly done. The jury found for the defendant, and Judge Ruegg said he thought they had arrived at the only possible verdict.

WORMALINE.

At the Edinburgh Sheriff Small-debt Court on June 11, before Sheriff-Substitute Gardner Millar, the Wormaline Co., Glasgow, sued A. Baird, dog fancier, West Calder, for payment of 4*l.* 4*s.*, as the price of a quantity of Wormaline which the defender, they said, had ordered, but of which he refused to take delivery. The defender stated at the bar that he had been asked by a traveller representing this company to take up an agency, but he at first declined to have anything to do with it. Ultimately he was induced to take up the agency, the conditions being that he was to get 25 per cent. commission, and that if he did not get the goods sold they would take them back. They sent goods to the value of 4*l.* 4*s.* He kept 10*s.* worth of the goods, that being as much as he thought he would be able to sell at the time. He got threatening letters saying he was responsible for the whole lot sent, but he had not paid it. He did not see why he was entitled to pay the remainder. The Sheriff continued the case for three weeks for proof.

OZONIA.

At the same court on the same day, the Ozonia Co., 8 Westland Row, Dublin, sued W. K. Mitchell, dispensing chemist, 53 Main Street, Newhaven, for 9*l.* 15*s.*, being the price of two gross and two dozen of Ozonia, which they alleged the defender had ordered, but of which he had refused to take delivery.

A commercial traveller, named Abrams, residing in London, examined by Mr. R. J. Calver, solicitor, said he was for some time a traveller in the employment of the pursuers. On October 18 last he called upon the defender and received an order from him for two gross and two dozen Ozonia. He signed the order. He gave a copy of the order to defender, and forwarded the order to his employers, who thereafter sent him the goods. Cross-examined by Mr. Morton, advocate, on behalf of the defender, witness said he did not know whether this was the first time this article had been introduced into Leith. He did not state to the defender that the article was not sold in Leith up to that time, or that he was to be the sole agent for it in Leith.

Mr. Calver said this defence was not raised at first. The only defence was that Mr. Mitchell said he ordered two dozen instead of two gross.

Cross-examination continued: Witness said the defender did not say he would take two dozen to see how it would sell. The order which the defender gave contained the condition that the Ozonia Co. agreed to advertise the defender's name free of charge for twenty-six consecutive weeks in the Ozonia advertisement in the "Leith Burghs Pilot." He did not know whether that was done. That was not a part of his agreement. He could not tell whether the undertaking in the order to deliver three samples of circulars with Mr. Mitchell's name in Newhaven had been done. Re-examined, witness said defender sent a postcard cancelling the order, but the goods were forwarded before that postcard arrived. He wrote that the goods were unsaleable.

Mr. Morton proceeded to argue that two of the conditions of the contract undertaken by the pursuers had not been fulfilled. The pursuers had not taken steps to advertise Mr. Mitchell's name for twenty-six weeks, and no literature had been issued that he was agent. Therefore, according to the well-known rule of law, a man who came into court founding his action upon a contract, and was himself in breach of the contract, could not have any claim.

The Sheriff said there was no averment that the pursuers were in breach of their contract.

Mr. Morton said they could not have averments in a small-debt case. He was entitled to assume that the pursuers were to prove their case.

The Sheriff said the defender's statement was that only two dozen, and not two gross, were ordered, and the evidence of the man who took the order had been given. Now the defence was something else.

Mr. Morton said he was not waiving the statement he had made that he only ordered two dozen. The contract was not produced.

The Sheriff said he was quite willing to continue the case in order to lay open these conditions, but Mr. Morton must state his full defence.

Mr. Calver did not think a continuation should be granted

unless the defender was found liable in the expenses incurred up to the present time. These defences should have been stated before this time.

Mr. Morton said his defence was that he only ordered two dozen and not two gross, and, in the second place, that if he had ordered two gross the pursuers were not entitled to sue in respect that they had not fulfilled the conditions of the contract.

Ultimately the case was continued for a fortnight, and the question of expenses was reserved.

Gazette.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

DE WYTT, WILLIAM HENRY, The Hollics, Holly Park, Crouch Hill, London, N., bachelor of medicine.

DUNFORD, OSWALD FREDERICK, Oxford, chemist.

New Companies and Company News.

RAMSAY & Co., LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To manufacture and deal in coffee, coffee-essences, sauces, chutneys, ketchups, fruit wines, cordials, essences, curry and custard powders, preserved and bottled fruits, to deal in ammonia, oils, soaps, varnishes, paints, and drysaltery, etc. Registered without articles of association. The names of the first directors are not given.

THOS. POWER & Co., LTD.—Registered in Dublin. Capital 10,000*l.*, in 9,000 ordinary and 1,000 preference shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in aerated and mineral waters and other drinks, brewers, maltsters, cider merchants, hop merchants and growers, etc. The first directors are T. F. Power, W. Power, and J. F. Boyle. Qualification, 100 shares. Registered office, Stephen Street, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.

D. G. JOHNS, LTD.—Capital 400*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on at Northfield, Worcs, or elsewhere, the business of chemists, druggists, drysaltery, herbalists, distillers, patent-medicine retailers, etc. The first subscribers are: C. Furnivall, Harvington, Evesham, traveller; D. G. Johns, Coleby Villa, All Saints' Road, Bromsgrove, wholesale druggist; Mrs. A. Johns; T. Wright, gardener; Mrs. E. Wright; T. E. Ince, printer; and D. Harris, grocer's manager. No initial public issue. The first directors are D. G. Johns (managing director), and others to be appointed by the shareholders. Registered office, 211 Bristol Road, Northfield, Worcs.

GIANT OXIE Co., LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with the Giant Oxie Co. (America), and to carry on the business carried on by the Giant Oxie Co., at 8 Bouverie Street, E.C., and that of manufacturers of and dealers in medical, pharmaceutical, and chemical articles and preparations, etc. The first subscribers are: G. H. Jewett, 8 Bouverie Street, E.C., resident manager; H. A. P. Satchel, assistant manager; Miss V. G. Jaques; Miss M. Cox; Miss M. H. Taylor; Mrs. E. B. Jewett; and Mr. J. P. Groves, clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. H. Gannett and G. H. Jewett. Qualification, 1*l.* Registered office, 8 Bouverie Street, E.C.

MATTHEWS (CASH CHEMISTS), LTD.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,000 preference). Objects: To take over the business of chemists and druggists carried on by J. S. Matthews at 230 High Road, Leyton, and Park Parade, Palmer's Green, N., as "Matthews & Sons." The first subscribers are: E. H. Richards, Mornington, Aldersbrook Road, Manor Park, E., chairman of E. H. Richards, Ltd.; E. Gamman, 65 Fenchurch Street, E.C., merchant; J. P. Kendall, 20 Park Road, Palmer's Green, N., chemist and druggist; F. G. Pasmore, 3 Woodland Rise, Muswell Hill, N., accountant; S. Banalet, Nutley, Sussex, gentleman; Elizabeth M. Matthews, 230 High Road, Leyton, pianist; and J. S. Matthews, 230 High Road, Leyton, storekeeper. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven: the first are J. S. Matthews and Elizabeth M. Matthews. Registered office, 230 High Road, Leyton, Essex.

THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD.—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the formulæ or recipes for and the right to manufacture and deal in the proprietary medicines and preparations known as Hopkinson's Liquor Colchici Salicylatus (South American rights excepted), Whitmore's Compound Liniment of Arnica, Wilkinson's (Thomas) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, Whitmore's Preservative Tincture for the Teeth, Whitmore's Antacid

Dentifrice, Wilkinson's Bronchia Thoracia Lozenges, Wilkinson's Aromatic Tincture of Quinoidine, Wilkinson's Quintessence of Ginger, and Wilkinson's Quintessence of Chamomile and Ginger. The first subscribers are: A. Baiss, wholesale druggist; S. S. Baiss, wholesale druggist; H. E. Stevenson, wholesale druggist; H. C. Bridge, chemist—all of 4 Jewry Street, E.C.; Mrs. K. A. Bridge; W. Hart, bookkeeper; and J. R. Hills, clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are H. C. Bridge and A. Baiss. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., may, if holding 9,000 shares, appoint one of its directors to be a director, subject to approval of H. C. Bridge. Qualification (except a director nominated by Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.), 1007. H. C. Bridge may appoint either one of his sons on attaining the age of twenty-one. Remuneration of H. C. Bridge, 4007. per annum. Registered office, 4 Jewry Street, E.C.

CADAS, LTD.—The "Financial News" of June 15 criticised the promotion of this company.

THE COLOMBO APOTHECARIES' CO., LTD., have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent., being the same as in the previous year.

PARKE'S DRUG-STORES, LTD.—The directors announce an interim dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, on the ordinary shares for the half-year.

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LTD.—The directors announce the usual half-yearly dividend upon the 6 per cent. preference shares and an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the first half of 1908.

GERMAN CHEMICAL DIVIDENDS.—The following dividends have been declared by German works for 1907, the figures in parentheses indicating the amounts paid in the previous year: Grunau Landshoff & Meyer, of Grunau, 10 per cent. (10 per cent.); Chemische Fabrik Honningen, 8 per cent.; Deutsche Gold & Silberscheideanstalt vorm. Roessler, of Frankfurt, 30 per cent. (30 per cent.); Chemische Fabriken Oker & Braunschweig, 16 per cent. (12 per cent.); Chemische Fabriken Ottenschen-Brandenburg vorm. Frank A.G., of Hamburg, 4 per cent. (4½ per cent.).

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—The following have been registered: *Alby United Carbide Factories, Ltd.*, London and Norway. A trust deed dated May 25, 1908, to secure 50,0007. debentures in favour of Sir Vincent Caillard and A. Vickers, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd.*, London. Issue on June 2 of 2,0007. 4-per cent. debentures, part of 10,0007., of which 5,0007. was previously issued.—*Oils and Merchandise (Africa), Ltd.* Issue to Mr. H. M. Mackusick, Lyttel Hall, Nutfield, Surrey, on June 4 of a 5007. 5-per cent. debenture, part of which 1,6007. was previously issued.—*Tetney Oil and Manure Co., Ltd.*, Grimsby. Particulars of 5,0007. debentures created by resolution of June 28, 1908.—*Bowman's (Warrington), Ltd.*, Chemists. Memoranda of satisfaction in full of debentures dated April 19 and November 11, 1905, securing 1807. and 1207. respectively, have been filed.—*The Electrolytic Alkali Co., Ltd.*, Middlewich, issued on May 23, 5007., and on May 25 1007. 4½-per cent. debentures. Trustees, Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., Ltd., 6 Castle Street, Liverpool.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

224/25. Where can "Protocol" be obtained?

221/21. Who are the makers of "Coalterene"?

223/11. Leg ambients: manufacturer or where obtainable.

224/23. Who are the makers of morocco leather and mahogany medicine cases?

221/37. Who are the manufacturers of Dr. Bawer's apparatus for local hot-air treatment?

223/21. Who supplies seltzogene charges in cartridge form—acid at one end and soda the other?

THE IMPORTS of copper sulphate into Oporto during 1907 amounted to 1,736 metric tons, against 1,624 metric tons in the previous year.

Birth.

BARTLE.—At 19 Caterham Road, Lee, S.E., on June 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bartle (*née* Higgs, of Kingston-on-Thames), a daughter.

Marriages.

CLEMENTS—CORRY.—At Cootehill, co. Cavan, on June 13, by the Rev. E. De Courcy, Alfred Clements, registered druggist, the Medical Hall, Market Street, to Margaret Isabella Corry, of Strandtown, Belfast.

FRANKLIN-ADAMS—HANBURY.—At St. Thomas's Church, Clapton Common, by the Rev. W. E. Jackson, vicar, assisted by the Rev. R. H. Moss and the Rev. C. T. Raynham, on June 11, Bernard Inman, younger son of Mr. John Franklin-Adams, of Mervel Hill, Surrey, to Mary Kathleen, eldest daughter of Mr. Frederick Janson Hanbury, of Stainforth House, Upper Clapton.

KELLS—McKNIGHT.—At the Parish Church, Killyleagh, co. Down, last week, Robert Kells, registered druggist, second son of the late Mr. Jas. Kells, to Lilian Jane McKnight.

USHER—FLETCHER.—At the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Enfield, on June 18, by the Rev. G. M. J. Hall, M.A., vicar of Pishill, Henley-on-Thames, assisted by the Rev. G. P. Turner, vicar of the parish, Captain T. Clemens Usher, Royal Artillery, eldest son of Mr. Thomas C. Usher, Twysden Goudhurst, Kent, to Beatrice Mary, younger daughter of Mr. Fred W. Fletcher, of Windmill, Enfield, Middlesex.

WALLACE—BROWN.—At the Waverley Hotel, Stirling, on June 12, by the Rev. R. L. Blair, B.D., Grangemouth, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Profeit, Glenbuchat, uncle of the bridegroom, Alexander Profeit Wallace, chemist, Aberdeen, to Nellie, youngest daughter of the late David Brown, Grangemouth.

WALMSLEY—PICKUP.—At St. Anne's Church, Blackburn, on June 11, Mr. J. A. Walmsley to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Pickup, chemist and druggist, Bank Top, Blackburn.

Death.

KENNEDY.—At Burton, Westmoreland, suddenly, on June 9, Mr. David Kennedy, chemist and druggist, of Hawick, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Kennedy was a native of Catrine, Ayrshire, and after his education in Ayr Academy was apprenticed to a chemist in Greenock. Thereafter he was an assistant in Dunfermline, and in 1863 went to Hawick, where he succeeded to the business of the late Mr. James Tait at 27 High Street, which he afterwards removed to No. 37. He had an excellent business connection, which combined the "heavy" trade with the ordinary retail. Latterly he was assisted by his son, Mr. Robert Ker Kennedy, chemist and druggist. Mr. Kennedy took a keen interest in the public affairs of Hawick, and especially in the Cottage Hospital which was opened there some years ago. He was one of the Management Committee of this and acted for a time as Chairman. He was fond of travel abroad, and on one occasion visited South Africa. His death occurred while on a visit to his married daughter, Mrs. Bradshaw, of Burton, and was due to heart-failure. The funeral took place at Hawick on Thursday, June 11.

Recent Wills.

THE real and personal estate of the late Mr. B. J. Wilkinson, chemist, Kingsland, N., was valued at 5,4047. 5s. 5d. gross, and the net personal estate at 4,6067. 0s. 6d.

MR. HENRY KNOWLES, dentist, Wintoun Street, Leeds, eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Knowles, chemist and druggist, Birstall, left estate of the gross value of 4107. 12s.

MR. ROBERT LAMB, of 30 Linden Avenue, Altrincham, Cheshire, formerly of Shrewsbury, Salop, chemist and drug-

gist, who died on May 4, aged sixty-one, left estate valued at 371*l.* 15*s.*

MR. JOHN JONES CONWAY, of 12*½* Leigh Road, Leigh, Lancs, chemist and druggist, formerly of Flint, who died on April 29, aged sixty-two, left estate valued at 739*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* gross and 637*l.* 14*s.* net.

PROBATE of the will of Mr. John Ing, of The Hollies, West Hill, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, retired chemist, for forty-one years a resident in Aldeburgh, who died on February 13, aged seventy-nine, has been granted, estate being valued at 2,303*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* gross, including 1,198*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* in net personalty.

Personalities.

MR. JAMES WRIGHT, of Calcutta and Bombay, is now in London on holiday.

MR. R. A. ROBINSON, Chairman of the L.C.C., has issued invitations for a reception at the Grafton Galleries on July 2.

MR. E. WHYTE, of Messrs. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta, left India at the beginning of this month for a holiday in Scotland.

MR. SAMUEL W. FAIRCHILD (of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York) arrived in London on Monday on a short business and private visit.

MR. R. FEAVER CLARKE, Ph.C., Gravesend, has been appointed a trustee of Varchell's Charity by the Charity Commissioners.

SIR JAMES DEWAR has been awarded the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts for his investigations on the properties of matter at low temperatures.

SIR DANIEL MORRIS, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., F.L.S., Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies, has left Bridgetown, Barbados, for England, on leave.

THE Board of Inland Revenue have appointed Mr. E. C. Cunningham to be an assistant secretary (excise) in succession to Mr. H. G. L. Shand, who has retired from the public service.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY, K.C.B., F.R.S., has been nominated by the Queen of Holland as a member of the Dutch Academy of Amsterdam, in succession to the late Lord Kelvin.

MR. H. E. SPARKS, of Sparks, Treharne & Densham, wholesale druggists, 12 Mitre Street, E.C., was on June 10 elected unopposed as a representative of Aldgate Ward on the Common Council.

MR. A. BARTON KENT, as Chairman of the Anglo-French Association *L'Entente Cordiale*, received a party of the Automobile Club de Périgord who arrived at Charing Cross last Sunday for a week's holiday.

MRS. ARTHUR STANNARD (John Strange Winter) has produced a new military comedy, entitled "Trixie," which will be staged at the Scala Theatre early in July. Misses Audrey and Betty Stannard, daughters of the authoress, will create parts in the comedy.

MR. R. A. ROBINSON, J.P., Chairman of the London County Council, and Mr. Alfred Higgs, J.P., of Kingston-on-Thames, were among the invited guests to meet the Lord Mayor of London on Saturday, June 13, on the occasion of the Speech Day at Christ's Hospital, West Horsham.

Trade Notes.

SPONGE SHOW.—Attention is called to the announcement in this issue regarding the sponge show at Messrs. Sangers, 258 Euston Road, London, N.W. The railway-fares of chemists who visit the show are refunded under certain conditions.

"THE GENUINE" EAU DE COLOGNE.—In announcing the removal of Messrs. J. & R. McCracken to their new offices at 10 Bush Lane, Cannon Street, London, E.C., we omitted to mention that this firm are the sole agents for "The Genuine" Eau de Cologne manufactured by Mr. Johann Maria Farina, Gegenüber dem Jülichs-Platz, Cologne.

THE ALLIANCE DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 34 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C., have begun to publish a monthly

price-list of four-and-twenty pages. The list gives, in addition to prices of drugs, chemicals, pills, lozenges, and sundries, terms of business, regulations for exporting in bond, approximate freight charges and railway rates from London.

TOILET PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Osborne, Bauer & Cheeseman, 19 Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W., are making a feature at present of "Spottime," for removing those blemishes of the skin which come through exposure. They have also introduced "Nafatha" soap, which is prepared for tender feet, and may be used along with their tender-feet powder. The composition of the soap is such as to ensure the prevention of those bacterial changes which lead to irritation and excessive perspiration of the feet, but it is also recommended for arresting gnats, mosquito, and other insect-bite irritation. The soap retails at 6*d.* Two other soaps made by the firm are worth attention—viz., Bauer's head and bath soap (an old 6*d.* favourite), and pumice-stone soap, which is in favour with motorists and amateur gardeners. The firm are also the proprietors of "Sambuline," the delightful and soothing elder, glycerin, and honey jelly, and of the incomparable smelling salts which Queen Victoria used.

CLARENCE HOUSE SHOWROOMS.—Messrs. W. Gardner & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd., have opened a showroom at 4 Arthur Street West, London, E.C. The premises, which are close to the Monument and London Bridge, should be a great convenience to both home and colonial buyers of Gardner's sifters and mixers who desire to see the kind of machine they are about to purchase. As readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST know, the varieties of these machines are many, and there are such a number of clever adaptations to special purposes that it is always well to consult the engineer when any process out of the ordinary is being worked. When one of our staff called at the new showroom this week he had the advantage of a chat with Mr. Gardner, and saw photographs and plans of recent installations, in many of which modifications had been made for special purposes. As an example may be mentioned the essence sprayer (referred to frequently in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST), which gets over the difficulty of sifting a damp powder. In one of the newest machines a drug is impregnated with the desired perfume, and is then dried in the course of a journey of a few feet. A very fine installation of Gardner's machines is at the present time being put in at a milling establishment in North London. Flour is blended, sifted, mixed, and weighed into bags automatically, the processes being conducted on a very large scale. In the Clarence House showrooms are other machines for automatic weighing and packing, Young's hygienic bins, and Roberts's filling machines.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. T. E. JOHNS, chemist and druggist, has purchased the branch business of Messrs. Hill & Stott, 89-91 St. John's Lane, Totterdown, Bristol.

MR. A. E. BUTLER, chemist and druggist, late of 51 Long Street, Middleton, has removed to new modern premises at 22 Market Place.

MR. L. J. CULLINGFORD, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business of Mr. J. F. Mundy, chemist and druggist, 14 Melbourne Grove, East Dulwich, London, S.E.

MR. D. C. LLOYD WILLIAMS, chemist and druggist, late of the Newchwang Trading Co., China, has purchased the business of Mr. A. B. Higgs, chemist and druggist, at The City Pharmacy, Bore Street, Lichfield.

ORUDONE is the name of two preparations which are used as remedies for rheumatism and gout. The liquid orudone is stated by Linke ("Apoth. Zeit.") to consist of ammonium iodosalicylate, diethyl diamine, and an aromatic extract. The salt contains basic citrate of urea, citrates of sodium, magnesium, and lithium, sodium sulphate, and a bitter extract.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

Soon after the report of the Joint Committee was issued on June 4 it was withdrawn from circulation. There was some speculation as to the reason for this, and whether any alterations of importance would be made in the report. The amended report has now been issued, the sole alteration being on the title page where the words "ordered by the House of Commons to be printed May 20, 1908," replace the formula "ordered to be printed March 24, 1908." A complete summary of the report was given in the *C. & D.*, June 6, p. 865.

It will now, I understand, not be possible to adhere to the arrangement to take the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill on June 23. That the arrangement has now become impracticable is, of course, mainly due to the illness of Lord Tweedmouth, which has had the result of suspending negotiations at an important stage. In the circumstances, the postponement of the Bill has become inevitable; but matters are redeemed from complete stagnation by the movement which, I understand, has now been set on foot for once more calling together in private conference those members of the House who are interested in the progress of the Bill.

[A Conference of members of the House of Commons who have manifested interest in pharmacy legislation, and particularly the Bills now before the House of Lords, has been convened by Sir John Batty Tuke, Mr. Idris, and Mr. Winfrey, and will take place in Committee-room No. 12 on Monday afternoon, June 22. The meeting will be private, but it is understood that the question of a deputation to the Minister in charge of the Government Bill will be discussed.—EDITOR, *C. & D.*]

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Mr. Lloyd George, in answer to a question by Mr. Snowden on June 11, stated that it is anticipated that a saving will accrue to the Exchequer from the transfer of the Excise to the Customs, but it is not possible at present to forecast the financial result.

Questions are still being asked in the House of Commons concerning this change, but no information elucidating the position is available.

CANCER RESEARCH FUND.

On Tuesday, June 16, Mr. Arthur Lee asked the Prime Minister a question in regard to the official announcement that the Imperial Cancer Research Fund is supported by the Government, and Mr. Asquith replied: "When I said that this fund was supported by the Government, what I meant was that the Government accorded it practical assistance in the collection and transmission of information and specimens and in defraying the incidental expenses connected with this work. It is not directly financed out of public funds, and I doubt—though the question is one rather for the Chancellor of the Exchequer than for me—whether it would be possible to give it the exceptional favour of a grant from the Exchequer."

NEW SALT PROCESS.

In reply to a question by Mr. Jowett regarding the fusion process for purifying common salt (*C. & D.*, May 23, p. 786), Mr. Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, said on Tuesday: "I presume that the process referred to is that protected by Tee's patent of 1903 for improvements in the manufacture of salt, which, I understand, was purchased from the inventor by the New Salt Syndicate, Ltd., in 1905. No complaint has reached the Board of Trade that the invention is being worked to the disadvantage of the public, nor does my information enable me to say to what extent it will cheapen the manufacture of salt, or increase or decrease the employment of labour. The proposal that the State should embark in the very speculative business of competing with syndicates and companies in the purchase of patents of this description from inventors raises questions which may possibly deserve exhaustive debate, but which are scarcely suited to discussion at question time. As the hon. member is aware, the Patents and Designs Act of last year contains provisions which it is

hoped will be effective against the abuse of the monopoly conferred by a patent."

PATENTS AND DESIGNS BILL.

Mr. Asquith stated on Tuesday that among the measures to be taken in the House of Commons for second reading to-day (Friday) will be the Patents and Designs Bill, which has already passed the House of Lords.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

Captain Sinclair, Secretary for Scotland, replying on Wednesday to Mr. Cleland, who asked for the appointment of a Departmental Committee to examine and report upon the state of the bankruptcy laws of Scotland, said that "there does seem to the Government to be a case for the appointment of such a Committee, and I intend presently to take steps in that direction."

CHEMICAL OFFICERS OF INLAND REVENUE.

The chemical officers of Inland Revenue addressed a petition to the Board of Inland Revenue in July last in regard to being placed on terms of equality in regard to salaries and allowances with similar officers in the Customs. Mr. Snowden has asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if what the officers asked is to be granted, and he replied that the matter is under consideration.

INGREDIENTS OF CALF-MEALS.

Mr. T. W. Russell, Vice-President of the Irish Board of Agriculture, has intimated, in reply to Mr. Delaney, that, as a result of numerous analyses of calf-meals sold in Ireland, the Department are of opinion that the meals largely in use are sold at prices greatly in excess of their actual feeding-value. Furthermore, numerous complaints have been made to the Department by farmers that their calves have suffered by being fed on these meals. Prosecutions in several cases are pending, and the necessary publicity will be gained by this means. The Department have not put a commercial value on all these meals, as the value of any particular sample depends largely upon its freshness and general condition. The ingredients for the meal recommended in the Department's leaflet No. 54, Mr. Russell added, can be obtained at the present time for 11s. 6d. per cwt.

The Week's Poisonings.

TEN fatalities with poisons have occurred during the week, including one misadventure. Agnes Riley, Chorlton-on-Medlock, died after taking carbolic acid.—Emily Stubbs (forty-five), widow, Bolton, committed suicide by means of carbolic acid.—Tobias R. Braybrook (fifty), photographer, Bolton, swallowed cyanide of potassium. At the inquest a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.—W. Greenwood (thirty-eight), Booth Town, Halifax, committed suicide with fumigating insecticide.—Frank Parker (fifty-two), boot manufacturer, Leicester, took strychnine after being sentenced on a charge of receiving stolen goods; the deceased is supposed to have concealed the poison in his boot.—Martha M. Mansfield (thirty-four) committed suicide with an ounce of laudanum, procured, on the plea that it was for a cough mixture, from Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson's pharmacy, Abbeydale Road, Sheffield. The Coroner remarked that if an Act were passed prohibiting the sale of more than half an ounce of the poison to one person, the difficulty of preventing the same person from procuring poison at several shops would still be as great, and there was no real reason why a respectable person should not be allowed to purchase the drug when required.—Ella S. Russell (thirty-eight), Upper Weston, died from the effects of taking laudanum; but whether there was any intention to commit suicide is not known.—Isabelle Brown (forty-five), Bradford, died after taking laudanum.—At the inquest on the nine-months old child of Florrie Phillips, which was brought to the Sheffield Infirmary suffering from narcotic poisoning, a verdict of death from pneumonia aggravated by narcotic poisoning was returned. The Coroner drew attention to the practice, prevalent among the poorer classes, of giving fractious children laudanum to quieten them.—Harriet Jane Worsley, Pendlebury, committed suicide by means of vermin-killer.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Winter Session

Ought to have finished its course this year, but two reports of meetings in Scotland last week remind us of the sterner sense of duty which prevails there than here. One of them was from Aberdeen, where there is to be no release from pharmaceutical functions all the summer, in spite of the poet's prediction that

When the Spring gives place to the Summer-time
There's a truce to eloquence unobscene.

I would like to say that by quoting that strophe I do not make myself responsible for its concluding adjective, which has evidently forced its way in as a consequence of the exigencies of rhyme and metre. Sublime or otherwise the best eloquence of the moment comes from the flannelled pharmacists of Nottingham and Leicester, Leeds and Sheffield, whose latest discussions were conducted on the cricket field. The original intention of this paragraph when it started was to analyse roughly the work which the fifty or sixty trade associations have produced during the past six months, and to balance the output against the not inconsiderable labour of organisation involved. A preliminary survey of the mass of material to be sifted soon settled any such ambitious scheme, and left only the commonplace, but true, reflection that whether it be dispensing discussions or whist drives, consideration of trade topics or hot-pot suppers, motions in support of the Pharmaceutical Society's policy, or protests against it, which bring chemists together, there is still plenty of healthy vigour prevailing throughout our sometimes designated moribund community.

Ideals of Chemists' Associations

were sketched early in the session by two presidents. Mr. Skyrme, of East Sussex, urged that such bodies ought to represent all, or the majority, of the chemists in the districts they cover, and that members should fit themselves to discuss the problems of the trade by carefully reading the trade journals. Mr. Gilmour, of Glasgow, proposed that they should aim at regulation of prices, a commodities exchange, an employment bureau, premises of their own, visitation of all chemists in their respective districts, and to be a school for pharmaceutical councillors. To fall very far short of ideals is not necessarily to fail. For example, there was one association which met to discuss one of our numerous Pharmacy Bills, and at the end of the evening came to the conclusion that they could not vote definitely about it without having a copy of the Bill before them. To get as far as that was a step of great value. That evening was certainly not wasted. What the Councils of chemists' associations do in return for the honour conferred upon them is not always apparent; but surely one of their important duties ought to be to provide someone who is, or who would make himself, conversant with the essential points of a subject proposed for debate. If the subject has two sides, as most subjects have, it would not be amiss to have both views properly represented. The plan of getting an occasional lecture on a topic outside pharmacy by an expert appears to be growing, and should be most useful. I mention as an instance a paper on the Biological Treatment of Sewage contributed to the Manchester chemists by the Consulting Engineer to the Rivers Committee of that city. Lectures of this character, more or less, have also been reported from Birmingham, Cambridge, Sheffield, and other places.

Mr. Troutbeck,

Coroner for South-West London, has again come into collision with medical men. Mr. Troutbeck is a

lawyer, and in medical circles it is considered, and not entirely without foundation, that he has manifested a distinct animus against the sister profession in the exercise of his duty. His new departure raises a question on which it is quite possible for opposite opinions to be firmly held. The Coroner says that a death which is the result of or is accelerated by a surgical operation is not a natural death, and should be reported to the Coroner. The particular case investigated was a death which occurred after an operation by Sir Victor Horsley, and it may at once be said that in this instance no allegation of blame was attached to the operator. But Sir Victor Horsley is not the man to avoid a controversy, and he has followed this one up with his usual vigour. Mr. Troutbeck's policy, he says, carried to its logical conclusion, would put an end to the practice of medicine, as well as to that of surgery, for it might always be contended that the administration of a drug, like the adoption of some surgical procedure, was an "unnatural" event. On the other hand, the Coroner does undoubtedly reflect a popular opinion when he argues that the public ought to know whether deaths are sometimes accelerated by surgical operations, and he insists that this is a question for the public, and not for the profession, to decide. But then comes the difficulty of finding persons outside the medical profession competent to judge. That difficulty is substantial enough; but when the "British Medical Journal" complains of Mr. Troutbeck "arrogating to himself and to a chance collection of small tradesmen the right of pronouncing judgment on highly technical matters" for which neither he nor they have the requisite knowledge, the language used prejudices the argument. We inevitably ask whether this means that medical men are to be exempt from all control except that of their own colleagues.

The Decline in Foreign Trade

this year looks serious, but it is capable of a good deal of explanation. First, prices are at a lower level generally than they were at this time last year. So far as this accounts for the drop, it is the reverse of calamitous. Secondly, it has to be remembered that demand cannot go on perpetually increasing. When manufacturers are set up with machinery, for example, or when nations have repaired the devastating effects of a war, they go on for a time requiring less. A third and cogent reason for the present decline in imports and exports is that the harvests of last year were almost everywhere considerably below the average. Consequently being short of grain, which is what certain nations pay for our manufactures in, they have to go short of our manufactures. Lastly, the effects of the financial difficulties in the United States six months ago have influenced in a most complicated way the trade of that and of almost every other country. The conclusion to be drawn from these considerations is that a nation, like an individual, depends for its own prosperity on the prosperity of its customers.

The Japanese Calomel,

called "Kei-fun" (referred to on p. 905), was described rather more fully in the *C. & D.* of February 15, 1876, in dealing with a paper on the subject contributed to the Asiatic Society of Japan by Dr. Geerts. In the recent note it is stated that the Japanese have made "Kei-fun" since the tenth century. Dr. Geerts was more definite. He said it was first manufactured in Japan in the year 741. I gather from his lecture that it was made in China long before that date. We did not begin to produce calomel in Europe until the seventeenth century. But what gives the dates quoted some special interest is the question whether our knowledge was arrived at spontaneously or whether it came from China. In his "Chimie au Moyen Age," Berthelot quotes a formula which yielded calomel from an Arabic and Syriac manuscript in the British Museum, which professes to give recipes from the third century. Berthelot shows that this manuscript was probably written between the ninth and eleventh centuries, and there is reason to believe that the Arabs got much of their chemical knowledge from India, and acquaintance with calomel might easily have been imported from China *via* India.

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Editorial Comments.

Some Legislative Delay.

IN our Parliamentary columns last week it was indicated that the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was not expected to be taken in the House of Lords on the date provisionally fixed for it, Monday, June 22. This is now confirmed, but no definite information can be given this week as to when the Bill will again come before their Lordships. There is a good deal of speculation about the matter in the Lobbies, but, so far as the representatives of chemists are concerned, the delay causes no alarm, especially as it gives time for consideration of the principle involved in Sir John Batty Tukey's amendment, which the Joint Committee rejected. It will be remembered that the amendment was designed to level up company chemists to the principle imposed upon individual chemists, which is that the owner of the business must be a qualified chemist, and personally responsible for what is done in his name. It is proposed in the Society's Bill that an offence committed by an employé of a company shall be considered an offence by the company; but this does not secure to the public the protection which the Pharmacy Act, 1868, was passed for—namely, that the head of a chemist's business shall be a qualified person. That is the root-principle. It is absent in company trading, and the omission to call upon companies to provide someone who will assume personal responsibility will have to be remedied. It is to this that we now direct attention. The possibility of companies trading as chemists is the result of a *casus omissus* in the 1868 Act; it is now admitted that such trading is too firmly established to uproot it, and it is practically agreed that legislation should be confined to limitation of existing evils and repairing the *casus omissus* as far as possible. Difference of procedure exists chiefly in regard to the method of reparation. We have long insisted that the first thing to be done is for each company to provide a person qualified and responsible under the Act, whose duty it should be to see that the provisions of the Act are carried out, just as if the business were his own. Whether the person is a director or not is immaterial so long as his pharmaceutical authority is complete and undisputed. This would not alter the proposed provision that each chemist's shop, whether owned by an individual or a company, should be managed by a qualified person, which provision, it is obvious, does not give the public that protection which the Act requires in the case of the business of an individual, where a qualified head is legally insisted upon. Apart from the question of public safety, our readers will see how important the suggestion is for the future of pharmacy when they consider that if the proposals as regards companies are enacted the extension of the provisions to private traders who are not chemists would merely be a question of a few sessions. We ought not to admit on the Statute Book the principle that a chemist's business can be carried on without a head qualified and responsible under the Act.

We make this explanation because there is an element of danger in concentrating effort on the title question. That should not, and will not, be forgotten, but the proposal here sketched, we strongly feel, is the matter of first importance. It is not incompatible with the soothing letter which Mr. Winfrey has written to the "Manchester Guardian" about the resolution of the Co-operative Congress in regard to the Pharmacy Bill (*C. & D.*, June 13, p. 886). He refers to their "natural suspicions" and says:

My Bill seeks to enact precisely that which the Congress deems essential for the proper protection of the general community—namely, that the drug departments of companies or societies shall be managed by qualified men. At present the law does not provide for that qualified management, and for that reason I (and most unprejudiced persons will agree) think the law requires alteration.

The Pharmacy Bill contains nothing that would prevent a co-operative society carrying on a drug-business if such business were properly conducted by a qualified man; and the measure does not impose upon societies or companies any qualified board of directors. As an old co-operator myself, I should decline to take charge of a Bill calculated to hamper the growth of the useful societies represented at the Newport Congress, and I rather regret that the Parliamentary Committee of that body did not do me the honour of reading the text of my little Bill more closely.

We observe that Mr. Lord Gifford and others have also written about the Co-operative resolution, again, however, saying that the use of the title is the main thing. We consider it to be more statesmanlike to address Parliament in regard to the breach which so seriously affects the public interest, and to seek a remedy which will maintain the status of the chemist as an individual.

Possessive-case Names.

IN connection with our note of June 13 on the exemption by the Board of Inland Revenue of "Rhinitis Tablets (Dr. Lincoln)" from medicine stamp-duty, it is desirable to place on record that in December 1904 (23230 S., 1904) the Board informed us that before they can pronounce any medicines described by names in the possessive case (and alleged to be of a non-proprietary character) to be free from liability to stamp-duty (so far as liability is involved in the title of the preparation as setting up a claim to a proprietary right), "definite evidence must be produced in each case to satisfy the Board that the name included in the description never has carried with it any claim either to exclusive right of sale of the article or to exclusive knowledge in connection with its preparation." The Board gave us as an illustration of the character of the evidence which they are prepared to accept, an account of the origin and history of Sir Andrew Clark's Liver Pills, which we had traced from the publication of the formula in the "Lancet" and the subsequent suggestion in the *C. & D.* that there would be a demand for the pill as Sir Andrew Clark's. We continue to receive from subscribers inquiries as to whether medicines with possessive-case names are exempt. One of the latest examples is not only described on the label as "Smith's So-and-So," but it is said to be "prepared only by" Smith, and a reference to the published formula is printed on the label. This medicine is not, and never can be exempt, as the possessive case and "prepared only by" constitute claims which exclude the preparation from the exemption as to known, admitted, and approved remedies. The pronouncements made by the Board in regard to Sir Andrew Clark's Liver Pills and other possessive-case names must not be taken to include the names of actual makers of preparations. There can be no exemption as to the latter, the duty being as irrevocable as in the case of the claim "prepared only by" or any equally strong claim, and the publication

of the formula in an approved book of reference, or on the label, does not affect the matter in the slightest one way or other.

Protection and Defence.

THE Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association have issued their twelfth report to the members, and it is to be considered at the annual meeting on P.A.T.A. July 3. It is an exceptionally gratifying report in so far as for the first time in the history of the Association the retail membership numbers over 4,000 (the actual figure is 4,098), and the Council were able during 1907 to invest 1,000*l.* in Consols and to place 500*l.* on deposit. The balance to the good on the year's work was 699*l.*, with an income of 2,392*l.* Of the income, manufacturers (232) whose articles are on the protected list contributed 1,218*l.*, wholesalers (22) 110*l.* 5*s.*, retailers (4,098) 1,024*l.* 10*s.*, and honorary members 15*l.* 15*s.* The chief item of expenditure was 759*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* for salaries, 322*l.* 10*s.* for the "Anticutting Record," and 170*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* for test purchases. No other department of outlay reached three figures, and they all (including rent, taxes, postage, travelling expenses, and similar items) amounted to 451*l.* Obviously the work of the Association is done economically. No mention is made in the report of the number of articles on the protected list; we suggest that this might be done—as, for example, by giving each article a number, beginning with the first one which was protected and continuing serially, thus:

P.A.T.A.

1.

The 232 manufacturers and others who are to follow would probably use these numbers on the wrappers of their products as a useful brand, and a serial numbered list might be included in the "Year-book." This is merely a passing thought in considering whether or not the trade get value for their money, as to which there is doubt lingering in some people's minds, otherwise more than 4,098 retailers would subscribe to the Association, for that is the practical way of showing gratitude. We are not disposed, however, to put too great weight on that point, because the P.A.T.A. has worked out into an organisation for securing the wholesale and retail prices fixed for proprietary articles by the manufacturers, each of whom contributes 5*l.* 5*s.* yearly for administrative purposes. It would cost them infinitely more if they did the work in their own places of business. Except in regard to carrying out the will of the manufacturers as to price, the P.A.T.A. is a voluntary combination—a goodwill association of wholesalers and retailers with manufacturers. Its value is measured by its success in protecting prices, thereby securing the standard rates of profit to the distributors. Our readers are aware from personal experience how much this has meant to their incomes: the P.A.T.A. Council measure success by the list of those who have during the year sold P.A.T.A. articles under the fixed prices, and as to this they say in the report:

The "stop-list" which contains the names of firms from whom it has been found necessary to withhold supplies is, like all the other branches of the Association's work, in a most satisfactory condition, and (apart from the co-operative societies) but few firms of any importance appear thereon. The work in the direction of detecting cases of cutting and putting a stop to them is energetically carried out, and the 170*l.* spent in making test purchases throughout the country was money well expended. The growth in the list of articles protected, and the increase in the numbers of those who sell them, has materially added to the work of the Association, and the Council desires to express its thanks to all the voluntary workers and repre-

sentatives in all parts of the country who have given early intimation of cases of cutting, and in many cases made investigations on the spot, which otherwise could only have been made at much cost to the Association.

It is noted that the difficulties resulting from the dispute with the co-operative societies have not retarded the growth and usefulness of the Association to any appreciable extent. We also observe that the Council continue to exert influence against substitution, and a paragraph in the report is devoted to the proposed Australian legislation in regard to proprietary articles. In concluding their report the Council pay just tribute to the memories of Mr. A. B. Scott and Mr. J. T. Birkbeck, of Lincoln, "two of the Association's staunchest supporters and friends."

The Chemists' Defence Association is a limited company with 3,647 shareholders, a paid-up capital of 911*l.* 15*s.*, and an active membership of 3,440—each being a C.D.A. shareholder. Unlike its progenitor, the

P.A.T.A.—which showers its blessings upon righteous and unrighteous—the C.D.A. confines its benefits to its shareholders. The headings of the annual report of the directors sufficiently indicate the nature of the work done during the year. They are: Legal Advice, Claims for Damages, Police Court Cases, Free Analyses, and Workmen's Compensation Act and Plate-Glass Insurance. The income during 1907 was 1,749*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* (subscriptions being 1,687*l.* 7*s.*), and all but 201*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* was expended. The fortunate members for whom the Association paid 565*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* in claims for damages had done, or were alleged to have done, such things as the following to their customers:

Claim in consequence of accidental dispensing of solution of chloride of zinc instead of solution of chloride of sodium whereby a patient's eye was seriously injured.

Claim for damages through injury to a woman's foot by corn silk.

Claim for medical fees in consequence of the accidental dispensing of atropine instead of morphine.

Claim for damages for alleged injury to gums in consequence of coal-tar creosote being supplied instead of wood creosote.

Heavy claim for legal expenses in connection with a case in which a member was sued for damages for supplying butter of antimony which was afterwards applied for ringworm to a child's head.

Other claims are mentioned in the report, but these suffice to illustrate one of the advantages that the members get for half-a-guinea a year. The achievements in defence of Sale of Food and Drugs Acts cases we record as they occur. In 1907 legal charges were 185*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* The report as a whole is so businesslike that it leaves little room for comment. After all, the C.D.A. is a mutual protection society of chemists, who any day may receive a claim or do something which would mean financial ruin to the individual who stands alone, and the moral is so obvious that it does not require expression. We observe that the accumulated funds now amount to 2,204*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* Ere long this will be diminished by 2,000*l.*, which it is intended to allocate as a reserve fund, which will stand between any great emergency and the uncalled capital. The annual meeting will be held on the same day as the P.A.T.A. one.

"Pharmaceutical Formulas."

The new edition of this work has been printed, and the sheets are now in the binders' hands, so that we expect to have complete copies of the book early next week, when the Publisher will execute orders which are in hand. The book has been thoroughly revised and improved, from the first page to the last, so that it now extends to 1,050 pages. The book covers all the requirements of pharmacy and the drug-trade—that is to say, although it contains a most complete

and comprehensive selection of formulas for galenical and medicinal preparations, it gives hundreds of formulas for preparations in a dozen other departments, such as agriculture and horticulture, household requisites, perfumery and toilet preparations, foods and beverages, and so on. The new matter comprises many formulas not previously accessible in books, and an interesting synoptical reference list to the formulas in the "B.P. Codex" tracing their origin or composition. Although the book contains, without being larger in bulk, so much additional information, the price remains 10*s.*, or by post 10*s.* 6*d.* All who like to be up to date should order a copy direct from the C. & D. office or through any wholesale house.

Lemoine's Diamonds.

The Frenchman Lemoine, who induced Sir Julius Wernher to advance him money on the strength of his allegation that he had discovered a process for making diamonds, has absconded; and on Wednesday M. Le Poittevin, the Paris Judge who had the case before him, had Lemoine's sealed formula opened. It has been impossible, says the "Times" Paris correspondent, to ascertain the exact text of the formula, but the following version of it is given on the authority of a person who attended the reading in M. Le Poittevin's office:

I, the undersigned Henri Lemoine, declare that to make artificial diamonds, it is sufficient to employ the following process: (1) Take a furnace; (2) take some powdered sugar carbon; (3) place the carbon in a crucible; (4) place the crucible in the furnace and raise the temperature to from 1,700° to 1,800° Centigrade in order to obtain crystallisation; (5) when this high temperature has been attained apply pressure to the cover of the crucible. The diamonds will then be made, and it remains only to take them out.

Experts are to report within forty-eight hours on the workability of the formula. They should be materially assisted in this by the recent communication of Professor R. Threlfall to the Chemical Society, which completely demonstrated (see *C. & D.*, May 30, p. 836) that diamonds cannot be made that way.

Artificial Essences in Roumania.

The sale of spirituous beverages in rural communities in Roumania has been converted into a monopoly under the direct control of the Roumanian Government. The law creating this monopoly is dated March 1908, and according to Article 25 the communal authorities, or certain officials specified in Article 21, are given powers to visit public-houses in order to ascertain the quality of the beverages sold. They are empowered to take samples of any alcoholic drinks which they believe to be deteriorated or mixed with substances injurious to health. "Synthetic essences of all kinds" are included under this heading, and the restriction on the sale of such substances is the chief point about the new law. The samples are to be examined by the district medical officer, who, it seems, is to be given wide discretionary powers, as he will decide whether the drinks may be consumed without danger to health, or whether they should be destroyed. If the innkeeper is dissatisfied, he is allowed three days in which to appeal to the district judge, whose decision is final. Comparatively little trade is done between the United Kingdom and Roumania in the sale of artificial flavourings and essences, but those who wish to know more about the law should consult a complete copy, which has been received at the Commercial Department (Intelligence Branch) of the Board of Trade, from H.M. Consul at Bucharest.

Canadian Drugs and Chemicals.

The two most recent bulletins issued by the Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Canada, refer to tincture of iodine and glacial acetic acid. It appears

that last February seventy-five samples of tincture of iodine were collected from retail pharmacies and examined by the Chief Analyst, Mr. A. McGill. Of these samples sixty were genuine according to the standard of the British Pharmacopœia, while fourteen of the other samples contained methyl alcohol (five were also too low in iodine); the remaining specimen contained no free iodine, and was evidently decolourised tincture of iodine. The tincture of iodine of the British Pharmacopœia contains 2.5 per cent. of free iodine, but for the purpose of this inquiry samples were passed as genuine in which the free iodine did not fall below 2 per cent. The Chief Analyst appends a note in regard to the injurious effects of inhaling the vapours of methyl alcohol. This subject has received considerable attention in the United States, but has not attracted special notice in this country because the British methylated spirit, which would be employed as a cheaper solvent, contains only a small amount of methyl products. The second bulletin deals with the analysis of forty-five samples of glacial acetic acid. In these cases the Chief Analyst adjudged those samples genuine which contained 95 per cent. or more by weight of real acetic acid, explaining that on account of the ease with which the acid absorbs water it was felt to be reasonable to make some allowance off the B.P. and the U.S.P. standard of 99 per cent. Eleven of the specimens were decidedly below strength, but contained such a percentage of real acetic acid as to preclude the possibility that ordinary acetic acid had been accidentally sold in place of the glacial acid. On account of the tendency of the glacial acid to extract moisture from the air, care is necessary in storing the acid.

Materia Medica Notes.

Melaleuca Oils.

PART II. of the work of Messrs. R. T. Baker and H. E. Smith, of the Sydney Technological Museum, contains a detailed account of the botany and chemistry of *Melaleuca uncinata* and *Melaleuca nodosa*, with eleven fine plates detailing the histological structure of twenty-two sections of leaf and stem from these species. The former variety is an interior species, and is readily distinguished from *M. nodosa*, which it somewhat resembles, by its terete leaves, with numerous conspicuous oil-glands, and its habitat. Important new histological features are (1) the conical cells of the epidermis, (2) the transfusion tissue of the stele, and (3) the endodermic cells in leaf-substance, which are detailed in the description of the figures. The yield of oil on commercial lines is 1.246 per cent. The crude oil was yellowish in tint, with a strong cajuput odour, differing from *M. nodosa* in the slight presence of volatile aldehydes. The specific gravity is high, and the crude oil would answer the general tests of the British Pharmacopœia. The oil is rich in cineol, but phellandrene is absent, and a crystalline substance was obtained in the late portions of the distillation. The optical activity due to this substance on a small quantity of pinene is dextrorotatory, the quantity of esters present is small, and the crude oil is soluble in one and a half volume of 70-per-cent. alcohol (by weight). Distillation experiments show that if the eucalyptol portion is only desired two hours' distilling is sufficient, while if "cajuput" four to five hours' is necessary. The name "uncineol" is proposed for the solid crystalline substance, which is an alcohol of the formula $C_{10}H_{18}O$, soluble in organic solvents generally, and crystallising in radiating rosettes. Specific rotation, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 36.99$; melting-point, $72.5^\circ C$.

Melaleuca nodosa is a coastal species and known as the tea-tree scrub, growing a fairly tall shrub in dense masses. Histological features are found in the parenchymatous cells of the palisade layers in the leaf forming two well-marked rows running uniformly round both surfaces, and the

absence of the endodermis to the central fibrovascular bundle as seen in *M. uncinata*. The yield of oil was 0.664 per cent. It possesses a terpene odour, which is somewhat marked by the presence of a small amount of aldehydes. The oil obtained consists chiefly of pinene and cineol, and resembles eucalyptol-pinene oils containing 30 to 40 per cent. of eucalyptol. It is deficient in the required characters of "cajuput," and has little commercial value. Specific gravity, 0.8984 at $15^\circ C$.; rotation, in 100-mm. tube, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 11.6^\circ$.

Cultivation of Coca in Java.

In the current number of "Teysmannia" (1908, 233), Dr. de Jong has a short article on this subject in reply to a letter by Dr. G. van der Sleen which appeared in a recent number of the "Indische Mercur." Dr. van der Sleen stated that planters in Java were working on the wrong lines in cultivating the small-leaved coca, which contains principally cinnamyl and isotropyl cocaines, which are of no intrinsic value and can only be used in Europe as a source of ecgonine, which is subsequently converted into ordinary cocaine. Dr. de Jong thinks, however, that this disadvantage is more than counterbalanced by the facts that the small-leaved coca grows more rapidly and gives a better yield of leaf containing twice as much "total alkaloid" as the large-leaved Peruvian plant. If, however, planters in Java care to try the latter, he is prepared to supply them with seed. He also makes several practical suggestions to coca planters, the most important of which are that the plants should be grown on rich and well-manured soil and that they should be cultivated as a secondary crop in the shade of other plants. Perhaps the most interesting recommendation is that planters should combine to start a cocaine factory in Java since the manufacture of the alkaloid is, in his opinion, the most remunerative part of the business. He has made the suggestion before, but it has not been acted on owing to the opposition of interested European alkaloid makers. The preparation of cocaine should, however, offer good prospects in Java since the native labour is cheap, and efficient when working under European supervision, and land is also obtainable at low rates, and there would be a considerable saving in transport. He recommends that the crude cocaine made should be put into square, wide-mouthed bottles, which could be packed in empty kerosene tins. At first only crude cocaine should be made, but eventually pure cocaine, suitable for immediate use in medicine, should be manufactured.

Scopola Rhizome.

At the London drug-auctions on June 18 about 3 tons of *Scopola japonica* was offered and bought in at 25s. per cwt. There is practically no sale for this belladonna substitute on the London market, but in the United States it and the root of *S. carniolica* are used in the manufacture of belladonna plasters. The Japanese rhizome is from 2 to 6 in. long, of varying diameter, commonly about half-an-inch thick. The portions, which are cylindrical, or compressed and knotty or bent, with circular disc-like scars, and frequently longitudinally wrinkled, are dark brown colour externally, with greyish-white short fracture. The freshly-broken pieces possess a slightly mousy, narcotic odour which is quickly lost. The taste is slightly bitter. The histological characteristics are very similar to that of belladonna-root, the chief difference being that the bark is less thick, the vascular bundles neither so large or numerous, the bundles of raphides less pronounced, and the starch grains smaller with less distinct shape. *S. japonica* and *S. carniolica* (habitat, Bavaria, Austro-Hungary, and South-Western Russia) are so closely allied that it is doubtful whether there is any specific distinction. The rhizome contains an alkaloid, scopolamine (average 0.58 per cent.), which E. Schmidt considers to be identical with hyoscyne.

Maracaibo Simaruba Bark.

For some time past a simaruba bark termed Maracaibo simaruba, differing essentially from the usual kind, has appeared in the European market, and is apparently the scraped stem bark in place of root bark of *Simaruba officinalis*. It occurs in varying lengths and about $\frac{3}{5}$ in. thick. The outer surface is variegated with yellow on a white background, and the inner surface is brownish yellow

with broad furrows; the fracture is short and not fibrous. As histological features, the presence of starch in this stem bark is distinctive from the root bark. The bark consists of bast, since cork cells and cortical parenchyma are absent, the outer portion containing masses of stone cells (sclerotic cells) separated by medullary rays, which appear as fissures under low-power magnification, while fibrous cells (sclerenchyma) compose the inner portion. The taste is bitter, like that of the root bark.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Executive was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, June 12, Mr. George Lunan (Chairman) presiding.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY stated that he had received from London a list of fifty-seven names of those who had not paid their subscriptions for the past year. A number of them had paid since.

Mr. J. P. GILMOUR stated with regard to the interview with Sir George Beatson, concerning the status of dispensers in the Territorial Army, that Mr. Currie had not been able hitherto to arrange an interview, but he hoped to do so between now and the next meeting of the Executive, when they hoped to be able to report.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY then read the report of the scrutineers on the voting for the new Executive, and it was agreed to submit the report at the annual meeting.

The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was afterwards reported upon in committee.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Branch was held subsequently, Mr. George Lunan again presiding over a large attendance of members. In his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

after referring to certain deaths, Mr. LUNAN spoke of local organisation, showing how it had been helpful in Scotland, and then touched on Parliamentary matters, saying, as regards the present position, that there is no reason for pessimism. They had been particularly gratified by the cordial way in which the medical profession throughout Scotland had responded to their appeal. They were now in a position to say that they had the support of the profession in all parts of Scotland in their opposition to both the objectionable proposals in the Government Bill. He specially desired to recognise most heartily the spontaneous and able support they had received from Professor Harvey Littlejohn. He also pointed out with satisfaction that the only two men on the Joint Committee who could be said to have a personal knowledge of the dangers involved in relaxation of the restrictions on the sale of poisons or the abolition of the reservation of professional titles strongly opposed both proposals. He alluded to the strong stand taken by Mr. Idris and to the indication given by Sir John Batty Tuke of his intention to move the rejection of the Bill if it came before the House of Commons. They were also greatly indebted to the Assistant Secretary for the able way in which he gave his evidence before the Joint Committee. Dealing next with the question of the University pharmacy degree, Mr. Lunan said it was impossible not to regret that the General Medical Council should have been the means of defeating the scheme for the institution of a University degree for pharmacists in the University of Edinburgh.

ELECTION OF NEW EXECUTIVE.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY then read the Scrutineers' report on the election of the new Executive. He stated that 699 nomination papers had been sent out, and from the papers returned it appeared that sixty-three were nominated, of whom twenty-nine signified their willingness to act. A voting-list was drawn up and 702 voting-papers were issued. Of these 301 were returned. One was informal, so that there were 300 votes to be recorded. Eight voting-

papers were received too late to be included in the enumeration. The result of the voting was as follows:

George Lunan, 20 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh	245
David Brown Dott, 10 Abbey Mount, Edinburgh	244
J. P. Gilmour, 312 Cathcart Road, Glasgow	225
John Wm. Sutherland, 127 Buchanan Street, Glasgow	210
John Tocher, 84 High Street, Dumfries	207
Wm. Beaverley Cowie, 26 Clyde Street, Edinburgh	188
David Gilmour, 40 Bridge Street, Dunfermline	188
Wm. Doig, 9 High Street, Dundee	187
Wm. Giles, 123 Crown Street, Aberdeen	185
John Alex. Forret, 26 Brougham Place, Edinburgh	177
Charles Kerr, 55 Nethergate, Dundee	174
John Hutchinson Fisher, 74 High Street, Dunfermline	169
Wm. Stephen Glass, 193 Morningside Road, Edinburgh	168
James Nesbit, 236 High Street, Portobello	168
James Anderson Russell, 3 Grey Place, Greenock	167
Donald Mitchell, 30 Union Street, Inverness	162
Martin Meldrum, 150 High Street, Irvine	159

The seventeen above-named gentlemen were the successful candidates for membership of the Executive. The following are the votes of the others:

James Lennox, Glasgow	150
Thomas Stephenson, Edinburgh	149
James Moir, Glasgow	136
George Shiach Kirchin, Glasgow	117
Archibald Currie, Edinburgh	115
Alexander Spence, Leslie, Fife	108
George Somerville, Edinburgh	104
George Howard Charles Rowland, Edinburgh	98
Wm. Potter Wilson, Haddington	95
John Hutchison Thomson, Lechee	90
John Bain, Bridge of Allan	80
Alex. John Clark, Edinburgh	71

Mr. Meldrum is the only new member, and he takes the place of Mr. W. Cummings, Dundee, who did not seek re-election.

On the motion of Mr. DUNCAN (Leith), seconded by Mr. DAVID McLAREN (Edinburgh), the Scrutineers' report was adopted and the Scrutineers were accorded a vote of thanks.

The CHAIRMAN then declared the seventeen gentlemen with the highest number of votes, together with the President (Mr. J. Rymer Young), the Vice-President (Mr. John F. Harrington), Mr. W. L. Currie (Glasgow), and Mr. David Storrar (Kirkcaldy) as *ex-officio* members, the Executive for the year 1968-9.

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

A discussion was then initiated by Dr. GEORGE COULL on the editorial conduct of the "Pharmaceutical Journal." He moved that—

This meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society resident in Scotland views with great regret the general attitude of the "Journal" regarding Scottish affairs, and expresses the opinion that if this policy is persisted in it will inevitably tend to weaken the Society, a result we would all deplore.

Mr. W. B. COWIE seconded the motion, Mr. DOTT, Mr. GLASS, Mr. ANDERSON RUSSELL, Mr. DAVID McLAREN, and Mr. FISHER spoke, some regretting that the matter had been brought forward. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

LEGISLATION.

The meeting then went into committee to hear a statement by Mr. W. L. CURRIE on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and the various suggestions made were remitted to the Executive to be dealt with. At the conclusion Mr. C. F. HENRY moved a resolution, which was seconded by Dr. COULL:

That this meeting records its appreciation of the way in which evidence was given before the Joint Committee of the Houses of Lords and Commons by the witnesses of the Pharmaceutical Society.

This was agreed to. Mr. BISSET moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mr. DOIG to the Vice-Chairman, both of which were accorded, and the meeting terminated.

"THE C. & D. is a crackerjack of a journal" writes an appreciative American. (22/6.)

AMONG THE ANSWERS of the bright lads at Ryde, I.W., to a question what to do in a case of poisoning were: "If someone were to take poison I should take mustard and water" and "I should give him an anecdote."

Association Affairs.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.

AT the last monthly meeting held at 156 King Street, Yarmouth, Mr. T. B. Male (President) in the chair, it was resolved that the annual outing, subject to the approval of absent members, should be to Potter Heigham on June 25. Messrs. Palmer, Poll, Davies, Shearman, and Richmond were present.

Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association.

A SPECIAL MEETING of this Association was held at 35 Mount Pleasant on June 12, Mr. B. Chatterton in the chair, with the object of fully considering the proposed Pharmaceutical Defence Union. An interesting discussion took place, and it was finally agreed: "That this Association, while heartily supporting the objects of the proposed Union, fails to understand why the Pharmaceutical Society itself cannot more efficiently carry out the main objects of the Union."

Halifax Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Old Cock Hotel, Halifax, on Tuesday evening, June 16, Mr. W. E. Smithies (President) in the chair. The question of an annual excursion was raised by the President and fully discussed, Mr. Percy Swire, Mr. T. Briggs, and Mr. Merrall speaking on the subject. It was decided to have a half-holiday excursion to Ingelton, and the President, the Secretary, and Mr. T. Briggs were appointed a committee to fix a date and make the necessary arrangements.

Association of Women Pharmacists.

THE annual business meeting of this Association was held at 11c Oxford and Cambridge Mansions (by kind invitation of Mrs. Durand) on Wednesday, June 10, at 8 p.m., Miss Buchanan in the chair. The following officers and members of the committee were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss M. Buchanan; Assistant Secretary, Miss E. Wardle; Vice-President, Mrs. Clarke-Keer; Treasurer, Miss N. Renouf; Secretary, Miss M. Bedell; members of committee, Miss Barltrop, Miss Kibble, Miss Gilliatt, Miss Falconer, Mrs. Freke.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting was held at Birmingham University on Wednesday, June 17, Mr. A. W. Southall (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. A. Southall, F. H. Alcock, A. W. Gerrard, H. M. Tranmer, H. Buckingham, C. E. Dallow, F. G. Homer, E. W. Mann, T. Owles, J. A. Radford (Hon. Secretary), and F. Smith. It was decided that members attending the Pharmaceutical Conference in Aberdeen should be the delegates of the Association.

THE ANNUAL REPORT, which was presented on behalf of the Council, gave a *résumé* of the year's work from the last annual meeting to the Council-meeting of April 13. At the last-named meeting it was proposed to offer a dinner to Mr. A. Southall in honour of his long service on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, but Mr. Southall, with characteristic modesty, declined the honour. Regret was expressed that such little use is made of the Association's books, any of which can be readily obtained by presenting a written order to the University curator.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT showed a credit balance of 19s. 11d., compared with a deficit of 3l. 5s. 9½d. at the end of last year. The Chairman called attention to the fact that of a membership of 192 only about half had paid their subscriptions. In reply to a question, Mr. Radford said some of the defaulters had paid nothing for five years.—The Chairman said the fact of retaining them on the books and sending them notices from time to time helped to keep them in touch with the Association.—Mr. Tranmer suggested the appointment of someone to call on these gentlemen and bring them into line.—The Chairman pointed out that a large number of the defaulters lived outside Birmingham. He suggested the appointment of a small committee to deal with this matter.—Mr. Alcock said if the Secretary undertook to go round collecting he would find it

a very thankless task. He once did it, and found himself out of pocket at the end. He proceeded to refer to complaints in regard to the Pharmaceutical Society, one especially being made by a qualified man who has four unqualified opponents in his near neighbourhood.—Mr. A. Southall said he had heard a similar statement a hundred times, but he did not think there was a great deal of truth in it. If the Pharmaceutical Society could afford to keep a staff of police to go about the country and collect information they might be able to mend matters. As it is, however, there are forty or fifty cases every month—either prosecutions or warnings. Mr. Alcock also made an accusation of hole-and-corner meetings. The President had held meetings all over the country with the Secretaries and Presidents of the different Associations, and such meetings had been very successful and had resulted in much benefit. He had attended one or two of these meetings and that was his experience.—The Chairman suggested that this subject was out of order, and a committee consisting of Mr. Radford, Mr. Tranmer, and Mr. J. Poole (Treasurer) was appointed to consider the best means of collecting the outstanding subscriptions. The report and statement were adopted.

OFFICE-BEARERS.—The following members of Council were re-elected: Messrs. F. H. Alcock, F.I.C., F.C.S., Thos. Barclay, J.P., H. Buckingham, E. Corfield, F. Stokes Dewson, J. C. Mackenzie, E. W. Mann, F.C.S., F. Smith (Handsworth), F. J. Smith (Colmore Row), A. Southall, J.P., F.C.S., A. W. Southall, and J. Wakefield.

Summer Outings.

Three Towns Chemists' Association.

THE annual excursion took place on Wednesday, June 17, when about forty members and friends travelled in reserved carriages from Millbay at 2.40 to Ivybridge. There one section, headed by Mr. J. Kinton Bond, D.Sc., explored the moors, and another was conducted up the banks of the Erme to Mr. J. J. MacAndrew's grounds at Lukesland, which contain many plants, some being the only specimens of their kind in England. At the London Hotel "high tea" was provided at 6 p.m. At the close Mr. F. F. Riches proposed the health of Mr. R. F. Roper (the President), who, in replying, thanked Mr. F. A. Spear (the Hon. Secretary of the Excursion Committee) for the arrangements he had made. Mr. Spear having acknowledged, a photograph of the party was taken. The rest of the evening before the return to Plymouth was spent in visiting places of interest in the locality.

"Tria Juncta in Una."

THIS was the motto (and we are not responsible for the Latin) which headed the menu-cards at the high tea served at Chertsey on the occasion of the launch-trip on the Thames which was undertaken by the Thames Valley Association, the Western Chemists' Association (of London), and the Guildford Association, and which was pronounced by all to be an unqualified success notwithstanding the dull weather. About 120 ladies and gentlemen joined the launch at Kingston-on-Thames on June 17, and proceeded up river to Chertsey. Music and the gramophone, arranged by Mr. Pinto Nash, enlivened the journey, whilst light refreshments were served on board under the superintendence of Mrs. Alfred Higgs, Miss Betty Tate, and Mr. Leonard Higgs. Mr. E. T. Neathercoat presided, and alluded to the great advantages gained by these popular social outings. Dr. Martindale also speaking in similar strain and referring to the excellent arrangements which had been made for the entertainment of the party by Mr. Alfred Higgs and the committee. Mr. Mather, J.P. (Godalming), also spoke on behalf of the Guildford Association. Mr. Higgs briefly acknowledged the compliment. Among the party were Mr. and Mrs. Edmund White, Mr. and Mrs. Gulliver, Mrs. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Neathercoat, Messrs. Palmer, Harvey, Inge, Peake, Evans, and Feaver Clarke, the last-named being accompanied by daughters.

"A Very Pleasant Afternoon."

THE worthy people who should have been among the members of the Peterborough and District Chemists' Association on the occasion of their visit to Belvoir Castle on Thursday, June 11, and were not there, undoubtedly missed

an excellent opportunity of spending a very pleasant afternoon. Although the number of members who availed themselves of the outing was very disappointing, this was the only unsatisfactory part of the proceedings. The railway and other arrangements worked perfectly, and the weather was delightful. A saloon carriage was attached to the train leaving Peterborough at 12.16 p.m., and this quickly took the party through to Bottesford, and from there a pleasant five-mile drive carried them over to Belvoir. After an excellent luncheon at the Peacock Hotel, "The health of the President" (Mr. W. R. Girling, Wisbech) was cordially proposed and received, and he briefly responded. By one party the Castle, with its beautiful and historical paintings, tapestry, furniture, etc., was then explored, while the rest devoted their attention to the gardens, which were looking charming in the wealth of colour displayed by the rhododendrons, roses, viburnum-flowers, etc. After tea the return drive to Bottesford was commenced, and Peterborough reached about 8.30. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Girling and Miss Andrews (Wisbech), Mr. and Mrs. C. Bayley and friends (Uppingham), Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Prior (Stamford), Mr. T. M. Baxter (Bourne), Mr. Watson (Hull), Mr. Attenborough (Melton Mowbray), Messrs. John G. Sturton, H. E. Noble, and John W. Hall (Peterborough).

Enfield and Epping.

MR. FRED W. FLETCHER, F.C.S., governing director of Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., North London Chemical Works, Holloway, N., is accustomed to give the staff at the works an outing periodically, and this summer the day proved to be one of exceptional interest. On Tuesday, June 16, the whole of the staff met, by the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, in the grounds of their residence, Windmill, Enfield, N., where a large marquee was erected. The marriage, two days later, of Miss Beatrice Fletcher, younger daughter of the host and hostess, to Captain Usher, R.H.A., of the War Office Staff, was uppermost in the minds of the visitors, who, after the reception by Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher and their daughters, had a glimpse at the numerous wedding-presents which were displayed in the Windmill billiard room. At half-past twelve the whole party sat down to luncheon in the marquee, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher being supported by Mr. F. Bascombe, F.I.C., and Mrs. Bascombe, and besides the office and factory staffs, Mr. W. Mair, F.C.S., Mr. George C. Cockroft, and Mr. W. H. Webb, of the representative staff, were also present. When the champagne was served Mr. Bascombe, in a speech which recalled happy incidents in the career of his chief since they were students together at the School of Pharmacy, proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, congratulating them on the happy event of the week. Mr. Fletcher, in responding, spoke feelingly of the cordial relations between all engaged at the North London Chemical Works, whether in administration, manufacturing, or despatch. Some of them, he added, knew Captain Usher, who, as an occasional visitor, was not unacquainted with their work, and they would be glad to know that he was not only getting a son-in-law, but another coadjutor who would, as a director of the company, devote to the business such time as his official duties permit. The toast of "The Bride and Bridegroom" was entrusted to Mr. G. C. Ceelil, of the office staff, who spoke briefly, and called upon Mr. Dash, the oldest employé, to present Miss Beatrice Fletcher with a handsome silver dish from the employés. This gift and the toast Captain Usher acknowledged in a way that charmed the company. After other sentiments had been honoured, the party embarked in four-in-hand coaches for a drive to Epping Forest. The more picturesque route was taken, and the country was at its best after the morning showers. Tea was served at the Royal Forest Hotel, Chingford, and the journey back by Ponder's End and Waltham Abbey was commenced at 6.15. When the party again reached Windmill they found a string band on the terrace, and the gardens prettily illuminated. After supper, at which Mr. Cockroft called for three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, the band played dance music, and as it vibrated across the lawn the younger members of the party tripped the "light fantastic" as those only can who have spent a happy day.

Practical Notes and Formulæ.

Glover's Serum.

	I.	II.	III.
Phosphoric acid . . .	4 minims	—	4 minims
Normal saline solution . .	50 c.c.	50 c.c.	50 c.c.
Sodium sesquiphosphate . .	—	0.4 gram	0.4 gram

Slippery-elm Poultice.

A USEFUL POULTICE for an indolent boil or whitlow is the following :

Powdered boric acid . . .	1 part
Powdered wood charcoal . .	1 part
Powdered slippery elm bark . .	6 parts

Mix a suitable quantity of this powder with boiling water and apply when of the proper temperature.

German Wound-salve.

Antipyrin . . .	5 grams
Boric acid . . .	3 grams
Salol . . .	3 grams
Iodoform . . .	1 gram
Carbolic acid . . .	1 gram
Mercuric chloride . . .	1 gram
Vaseline . . .	2,000 grams

Mix.

To Stick Labels on Tin.

THE "Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers" gives the following adhesive as suitable for sticking labels on tin :

Rice starch . . .	40 parts
Water . . .	100 parts

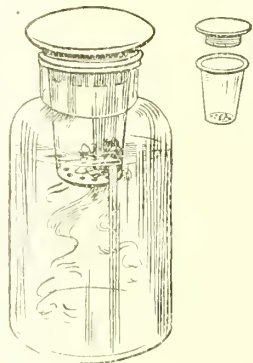
Mix.

Glue . . .	4 parts
Water . . .	180 parts

Dissolve by heat and add gradually with constant stirring to the starch-mixture. When thickening has taken place add sodium silicate 40 parts, and if it is desired to still further increase the adhesive properties of the paste add Bordeaux turpentine 20 parts.

A Solution-making Stopper.

DR. KARL ASCHOFF describes ("Pharm. Zeit.," 1908, 399) a bottle and stopper intended for the production of tincture of iodine. It consists of a hollow or double stopper, the outer part of which is sufficiently deep to dip



into the liquid in the bottle, and the bottom is perforated. An ordinary stopper is used to close it. For the production of tincture of iodine the bottle is filled with spirit and the necessary quantity of iodine is put in the hollow stopper, which is then placed in the bottle, closed, and solution and diffusion do the rest.

CEYLON THORIANITE.—Only 10 cwt. of this mineral was exported from Ceylon last year, the value being Rs. 4,750.

JAPANESE TOOTHBRUSHES.—The exports from Osaka during 1907 were valued at 2,789% (quantity not stated), against 80,133 dozen, valued at 3,932%, in 1906, and 89,151 dozen, valued at 4,044%, in 1905.

THE NUMBER OF DOCTORS in the world is 228,234, according to the "Record Medical." Of this number 162,234 are in Europe, the distribution in the different countries being as follows: Great Britain and Ireland 34,967, Germany 22,518, Russia 21,489, France 20,348, and Italy 18,245. For every 100,000 inhabitants in Great Britain there are seventy-eight medical men, in France fifty-one, and in Turkey eighteen.

"Hewlett's."

THE conversion of the firm of C. J. Hewlett & Son into a limited company marks another stage in the history of this business, which has always been "Hewlett's," for it was founded by Charles James Hewlett, the Bluecoat boy, who was apprenticed to C. S. & R. Tossell, wholesale druggists, Upper Thames Street, E.C., and in 1832, at the age of twenty-two, commenced business on his own account at 68 Hatton Garden as Hewlett & Goddard, the first London



MR. J. C. HEWLETT.



MR. E. J. MILLARD.

house to print a price-list in which the figures were in type and not written. There seems to have been a Mr. Goddard, who doubtless was much older than his young partner. The changes in the business are thus indicated:

1832.

Hewlett & Goddard, 68 Hatton Garden.

1845 (circa).

Removed to Arthur Street West, London Bridge.

1863.

Partnership dissolved, Mr. Taylor joined Mr. Hewlett, and Hewlett & Taylor removed to Crechurch Lane, E.C.

1870.

Mr. Taylor retired, and Mr. Hewlett took into partnership his son, John Cooke Hewlett, the firm-name becoming C. J. Hewlett & Son.

1880.

The business was removed to 40-42 Charlotte Street, E.C.

1890 (circa).

Mr. C. J. Hewlett retired from active participation in the business.

1901.

Mr. C. J. Hewlett died on February 25, in his ninety-first year.

1902.

The premises were enlarged by an additional building on Nos. 35 to 39 Charlotte Street.

1908.

The business was converted into a limited company.

Mr. John C. Hewlett, F.C.S., is, as stated last week, the governing director of the company. He is well known to the chemists of the British Empire, for he is a great traveller, and has never yet failed to work in some business with the pleasure that he has in visiting distant parts of the world. Associated with him on the directorate are Mr. E. J. Millard, Ph.C., F.C.S. (managing director), Mr. Vivian Charles Hewlett, Ph.C. (son of the governing director), Mr. Morris W. Stranack (formerly of Durban), and Mr. J. D. Allman (senior representative, who has been a Hewlett's man for thirty-five years). Mr. Vivian Hewlett is known to many in pharmacy as a Square man of 1903-4 (the years in which he passed the Minor and Major) and as Secretary to the Chemists' Ball. Mr. Millard is a son of the late Rev. J. H. Millard, B.A., of Huntingdon, and served his apprenticeship to the late Mr. F. Clifton, chemist, Derby. The late Sir Michael Foster (an old friend of his family) introduced Mr. Millard to Mr. Michael Carteighe, who in his turn introduced him to Mr. Charles Ekin, of Savory & Moore's, and he found himself (still in his teens) an assistant in the Bond Street firm's analytical laboratory. He attended the Square classes, and passed the Minor and Major in 1887. Mr. Millard has been with the Charlotte

Street firm since 1889, first entering as the chemist, but his business and commercial instincts have not been subordinated by science, and for years he has been Mr. Hewlett's right-hand man in the administration of the business. Mr. Stranack is the eldest son of the senior partner in Messrs. Stranack & Williams, wholesale and retail chemists, West Street, Durban, Natal. He was born in Natal, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. S. K. Elgie, of Durban. He came to London for the "Square" course, and passed the Minor in 1902. He has charge of the office of the company. The incorporation of the firm means strengthening in several directions. Mr. John C. Hewlett does not intend to retire, but he has had more than forty years' hard work, and considers that association with him of a younger generation will help the business and give him more opportunities for seeing the world.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 20, 1908.)

"BALMA"; for toilet-soap. By C. J. Davies, Cedar Holme, Wellington Square, Cheltenham. 302,231.

"ROSANTHENE"; for toilet-articles in Class 48. By F. W. Goodess, 25 Market Street, Leicester. 302,318.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 27, 1908.)

"CRINISTINE" (and label device); for a hair preparation. By J. Shoolbred & Co., 151-158 Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 301,319.

Device for perfumery, etc. By J. Boulton & Co., Ltd., Crayford Mills, Warton Road, Stratford, London, E. 300,748.

"LIGHTHOUSE"; for candles and nightlights. By W. G. Smith Thames Valley Soap and Candle Works, Thames Street, Hampton. 301,951.

"CARLTONA" (copy of label); for custard-powder. By T. Newton, 77 Carlton Vale, Kilburn. 301,991.

"RISEOLITE" for food substances in Class 42. By E. W. Sleath & Co., Teneriffe Street, Manchester. 302,294.

"JELAMMON"; for a detergent in Class 47. By A. Darch, 84 Praed Street, Paddington. 298,087.

"ADUSIN"; for goods in Class 48. By Carl Sarg, 24 Allegeasse, Vienna IV. 302,136.

"EUCARBOL"; for perfumery, etc. By G. Urch, 57 and 58 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 301,862.

Flower device; for perfumery, etc. By R. B. Breidenbach, 48 Greek Street, Soho Square, London, W. 301,847.

"LINGRAIN"; for photographic papers. By John J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd., Kemble Street, Kingsway, London, W.C. 302,161.

Letters "T M"; for scientific instruments in Class 8. By Townson & Mercer, 34 Camomile Street, London, E.C. 302,637.

"VEGETS"; for a medicine. By J. H. Hart, 362 Dumbarton Road, Partick, N.B. 302,361.

"CORA"; for goods in Class 3. By J. A. Bingham, 16 Main Street, Larne, co. Antrim. 302,123.

"ROBORIN"; for digestive medicines, etc., in Class 3. By K. A. Lingner, Nossenerstrasse 2-4, Dresden. 301,655.

"STERILLA"; for disinfecting and medicated soap. By H. Matthews, 30 The Mall, Clifton, Bristol. 300,898, 300,899.

"HALL'S TONIC" (and label devices); for a medicine. By Walter Aston, 27 Montague Street, Worthing. 301,601.

"PERISTALTIN"; for a preparation in Class 3. By the Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, 151 Klybeck Strasse, Basle. 301,108.

"NOVENA" (and device of two faces); for medicated and toilet preparations. By Helena Rubenstein, 24 Grafton Street, London, W. 301,564, 301,565.

"CASTOLS"; for a castor-oil preparation. By S. Cook, 76 Radford Road, Nottingham. 301,099.

"KHOSTENE"; for neuralgic medicine. By G. Thompson, Rose Cottage, Main Street, Grange-over-Sands. 300,781.

"ZONDO"; for disinfectants. By J. H. Hope, 5 Oak Lane, Limchouse, London, E. 301,600.

Franco-British Exhibition.

Some Notes from the Hall of Science.

One of the most interesting features of the Exhibition is the prominence given to scientific research, surveys, and explorations. In consequence of a suggestion made by Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., F.R.S., that a section of this character should be formed, a Science Committee was appointed, with Sir Norman as Chairman, and Sir Alexander Pedler, F.R.S., as Secretary. On the committee were men representing all departments of science. A building containing 14,000 sq. ft. of floor space and grants amounting to over £1,000, were allotted by the Executive Committee, and the whole result is an exhibit that is worthy of British Science, and which reflects credit on those who have organised it. The exhibits are arranged in fourteen divisions, comprising mathematical science, visible and invisible radiations, heat, magnetism and electricity, chemistry, metallography, mineralogy and crystallography, biology, anthropology, geography and geodesy, geology, oceanography, meteorology and astronomy. Our notes deal chiefly with the chemistry exhibits, which were brought together by Professor Meldola, Sir Alexander Pedler, Professor Mollwo Perkin, Sir William Ramsay, Dr. J. Emerson Reynolds, and Professor Thorpe. The exhibits illustrate the research work done in British universities and institutes and by private firms or individuals. A good deal of the work shown is of historical interest, including apparatus used by distinguished British chemists who have passed away.

The entrance to the Hall of Science, which contains the exhibits, lies to the immediate left of the Wood Lane entrance to the Exhibition, between the office of the British Empire League and Williams Deacon's Bank. Chemistry and other subjects interesting to the chemist occupy the left-side on entering. One of the first of the chemistry exhibits to catch the eye is the case of the LONDON ESSENCE CO., containing an old-fashioned copper still and condenser as used in the distillation of essential oils from the flowers or fruit. This exhibit is intended to demonstrate the chemistry of eau de Cologne, the ingredients of which are represented by lemon fruit, orange and lavender flowers, and rosemary leaves, with the corresponding essential oils, and their natural constituents, which are in stoppered bottles on the shelves above. The sponge process for the preparation of lemon oil from the peel is shown, also types of separators for eliminating the water. On the opposite side of the case are shown the synthetic products, prepared principally from coal-tar derivatives, necessary to form artificial cologne, with tables illustrating the synthesis of such complicated bodies as linalool (the alcohol of lavender oil) and citronellol. Apparatus for fractionation, acetylation, and aldehyde determination complete this interesting exhibit, which attracts both the lay and professional visitor.

DR. ALEXANDER SCOTT, of the Davy-Faraday laboratories, exhibits specimens illustrating his researches on the atomic weights of tellurium, selenium, sulphur, and iodine; also nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. A new sulphide of arsenic As_2S_3 , some perfect octohedral crystals of ammonium chromium alum, and an interesting colour display formed by the double sulphates of the formula $(MN)SO_4 \cdot H_2O$ are also on view. The difference in physical properties of the above elements obtained by various processes is shown well, in the case of silver as a fine bright metal and a grey powder, and of tellurium as a black powder and a shining dark metalloid. Dr. W. J. RUSSELL shows a fine set of photographs of substances (metals, plants, and coals) which affect a photographic plate in the dark.

The apparatus exhibited by Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY in connection with his important discovery of the inert gases of the atmosphere are not imposing if compared with the importance of the results as applied to chemical theory. The chief items of interest are the original pieces of magnesium turnings used to free the air from nitrogen in the research which led to the discovery of argon. The apparatus used for concentrating the argon by diffusion is a connected series of pipe-stems arranged in a glass tube some 3 ft. long and

2 in. diameter. The original tubes which contained the first samples of argon and helium for spectroscopic examination are shown. These tubes appear as the usual, but well-used, double-bulb spectrum tube; the spectrum tube was broken by Professor Cornu. The apparatus for producing helium from a mineral and examining the spectrum, the fractionating apparatus cooled with liquid air used for separating rare gases, and fractionating bulb for separation of neon and helium appear as small bulbs connected with capillary or small tubes of which the glass taps seem to be the predominating feature. Lord RAYLEIGH shows the original apparatus used by him in his independent discovery of argon. It comprises a huge round-bottomed inverted flask fitted with electrodes. The mouth of the flask is very uneven and closed with a large stopper, with apertures for the electrodes and air-supply, and tubes for the fountain of alkali employed to absorb the oxides of nitrogen. The original spectacles used by Faraday during experiments on the liquefaction of gases are lent by Mr. G. S. Newth. They are thick glass eye-protectors in silver frames. Five specimens belonging to Faraday, and probably made by him, comprise arsenic trichloride, sulphur chloride, bromine, silicon, and carbon chloride. A measuring glass formerly belonging to Cavendish and some metals made by Matthiessen about 1855 (iron, lithium, calcium, strontium, and potassium), and two samples of isoprene (made from turpentine) undergoing polymerisation into rubber are shown by Professor TILDEN, of the Royal College of Science.

TWELVE THOUSAND POUNDS' WORTH.

MESSRS. JOHNSON, MATTHEY & CO., Hatton Garden, have a magnificent show of the salts of the nobler metals. With silver nitrate and orange sodium aurichloride, and even grass-green barium platinocyanide, most of us are more or less familiar; but large black crystals of sodium iridiochloride, red-brown potassium chloroplatinite, fine green crystals of osmic acid and purplish crystals of potassium osmate (both of enormous value), and sodium rhodochloride (a salt difficult to prepare) in fine black-brown crystals are quite new to us in quantity. Palladium black, used in gas-analysis, and platinised asbestos, for the "contact" process of manufacture of sulphuric acid, can be seen; and a set of vessels, tubes, dishes, and flasks of fused quartz, which are replacing platinum apparatus in many chemical operations, complete the exhibit. A policeman in charge, after ascertaining that the *U. & D.* representative had no nefarious designs in his close inspection of this exhibit, informed him that it was said to be insured for 12,000*l.*, but that he couldn't see where the money was hidden.

Half a dozen of the oldest lucifer matches in existence are contributed by Dr. BONE and Mr. J. PARROTT. These are of especial interest, since they were made by the inventor, Mr. John Walker, a retail chemist of Stockton-on-Tees, a few months after the original invention in 1827. The first recorded sales of "Friction Lights" (so called by the inventor) are shown in the inventor's day-book exhibited:

Die Saturni, Apr. 7, 1827.

No. 30, Mr. Hixon.

Sulphurata Hyperoxigenata. Frict 100, 1*s.* 2*d.*

Tin case 2*d.*

The second recorded sale is—

Die Vener. Sept. 7, 1827.

Friction Lights 84, 10*d.*

Tin, 2*d.*

Friction matches were also independently invented by Sauria, a Frenchman, in 1829. Mr. Walker is described as a "pharmaceutical chemist"; was the title employed in 1827?

MR. C. E. GROVES exhibits the original glass tube for his modification of the old Liebig's condenser, which was of copper or brass, and therefore opaque. Mr. Groves's tube was the precursor of the modern glass Liebig's condenser. A rubber vulcanised cone made about the year 1863 by Messrs. Hancock for Mr. C. E. Groves is the origin of the modern rubber stopper. Included in this exhibit are natural dyestuffs, berberin, roccelin, orcinol, and their derivatives. The UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER contribute exhibits representing the researches of three generations of professors; Frankland's original tube of zinc ethyl, a substance of far-

reaching importance in organic synthesis; Roscoe's original vanadium specimens (the colours of the oxides in solution are V_2O_2 greenish-blue, V_2O_3 blue, V_2O_4 dark blue, and V_2O_5 yellow). The contemporary Professors Schorlemmer and Schunck are represented by petroleum and coal-tar products respectively. Of the third generation, H. B. Dixon's non-explosive mixture of carbon monoxide and oxygen is shown (it is non-explosive because it is anhydrous), and the brazilin dyestuff and compounds of the terpene series illustrate W. H. Perkin's researches. The exhibit of some products made by the late Sir WILLIAM H. PERKIN comprises mauve, obtained in an attempt to synthesise quinine. The steps in the preparation of the dye are illustrated by specimen-jars containing coal-tar, benzene (by distillation), nitro-benzene (by nitration), aniline (by reduction), and mauve (by oxidation of aniline with potassium bichromate). Silk dyed with Perkin's green is shown; also natural and artificial alizarin and allied products made by Perkin in his laboratory at Sudbury. The crystals of alizarin are beautiful in colour. The original artificial coumarin made by Perkin's reaction is shown, and is the foundation of modern artificial perfumery.

THE WELLCOME CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

exhibit a series of products obtained during various researches. The more interesting are pinkish crystals of soluble manganese citrate, green scales of soluble ferric arsenate, yellow crystals of pilocarpine picrate (the corresponding isopilocarpine picrate is in the form of light feathery crystals), tables half an inch long of hyoscyne hydrobromide, and deep red-brown crystals of emodin from cascara sagrada. The collection embraces all the researches which have been made in these laboratories since their foundation by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome in 1894, and the exhibit is the only one representing pharmaceutical research in England. It deals with the subjects of seventy-seven published papers. An exhibit from the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratory will be referred to later.

Dr. C. E. FAWSITT exhibits a medal of palladium and hydrogen of the density 0.6 made by Thomas Graham, the discoverer of the remarkable absorption of hydrogen by palladium (900 volumes). The medal bears Graham's name; it is about the size of a sixpence, and has become bent (of itself), owing to the gradual escape of hydrogen. Professor W. N. HARTLEY exhibits the original quartz spectroscope (an apparatus about 6 ft. long) constructed and used by him in 1879 for photographing the visible and ultraviolet rays up to wave-length 2,000; also photographs of original spark and absorption spectra.

Mr. W. B. BOUSFIELD, K.C., shows a still and condenser for the production of very pure water in considerable quantities. Dr. GEORGE BEILBY exhibits microphotographs in connection with his researches on molecular mobility in solids, whereby it was demonstrated that in the operation of grinding the surface is smoothed by the removal of material, while in polishing a new skin is formed on the surface by the movement of the superficial layer of molecules, which is quite distinct from the layers beneath it. Dr. F. MOLLWO PERKIN makes a display of electro-chemical apparatus fitted up as in use. Rotating spiral and flag cathodes, cylindrical, ordinary disc, and stationary electrode forms of apparatus are shown, with a series of inorganic and organic products made by electrical means, such as potassium chlorate, potassium perchlorate, white-lead, and iodoform. Dr. H. J. SAND exhibits a rapid electro-analytical apparatus for the estimation of metals. Professor LETTS shows the apparatus used by Dr. Andrews in his researches on the Continuity of Liquid and Gaseous States of Matter and the Nature of Ozone. Dr. LUDWIG MOND exhibits specimen of water-white nickel-carbonyl, and vessels, burettes, and tubes beautifully nickelled by passing the gaseous carbonyl through them while hot. Dr. F. D. CHATTAWAY contributes, among other things, brilliant coherent mirrors of films of copper deposited on glass by reduction of copper salt solution with phenylhydrazine. Sir BOVERTON REDWOOD shows sixty-eight representative samples of crude petroleum oils from various parts of the world and a Redwood's standardised viscometer. Professor SMITHELLS sends apparatus to demonstrate the structure and nature of flame. Sir OLIVER LODGE's ether machine is included here. Dr. T. M. LOWRY

shows automatic heat regulators, and Professor S. YOUNG three types of glass fractionating columns (the "Rod and Disc," Pear, and Evaporator Still Heads).

ORGANIC PRODUCTS.

The majority of the following specimens chiefly interest the organic research worker, but many beautiful colour displays and interesting compounds are to be seen:

Dr. EMERSON REYNOLDS: an original specimen of thiourea, now parent of over 700 derivatives, keto-mercuric colloid substances, and silico-organic nitrogen compounds (the silico-allyl-bromide of this series is the most viscous liquid known; it has been flowing down the vertically placed test-tube shown for some years, and will apparently continue to do so for many more). Dr. HUGO MULLER: carbohydrates, such as cocsite and inosite. Dr. GEORGE YOUNG: amidine series. Professor TILDEN: pinene compounds. Dr. M. O. FORSTER: camphor derivatives and other products in camphor synthesis. Dr. G. T. MORGAN: naphthylamine compounds and new cerous salts. Mr. FENTON, F.R.S., Cambridge: oxidation of organic compounds in presence of ferrous sulphate. Dr. F. STANLEY KIPPING: compounds illustrating synthesis of an asymmetric *d,l.* silicon compound and resolution into its enantiomorphously related, optically active components. Dr. M. ANNIE WHITELY: 13 diphenyl violuric acid and salts, etc. (the potassium salt is a fine violet colour, the piperidine salt maroon). Dr. J. B. COHEN: menthyl esters illustrating the relation of optical activity to position isomerism. Mr. A. G. PERKIN: colouring matters of natural origin and their derivatives. Professor A. G. GREEN: artificial dyestuffs and specimens illustrating the preparation of the important prinnuline base. This case shows a wonderful variety of red and yellow dyestuffs. Professor J. J. SUDBOROUGH: coloured additive compounds of tri-nitrophenol with aromatic amines and phenols.

Goniometers for the measurement of the angles of crystals, specimens of British and other minerals, also models representing atomic groupings to illustrate the theory of crystal structure, are items of interest in the Mineralogy Division; while metallic sections under the microscope, photo-micrographs, and electrical furnaces and ovens provide the interest in the Metallurgical Section.

Veterinary Notes.

Mud-fever

is caused by exposure to wet and cold, cracks, abrasions of the skin, and irritation. A good preventive is to keep the hair on the legs from the elbow and stifle joints downwards, and instead of washing them when the animal comes in from a drive, to get some clean and dry sawdust and rub them well with it, and they will dry quicker and very much sooner than if cloths, straw, etc., had been used. The sawdust absorbs the moisture most rapidly, and there is always more or less of an antiseptic contained in it, as seen in pitch pine and other woods.

Strangles.

This trouble of muddy weather can be greatly prevented or minimised by using a little more forethought and caution than is usually done. Horses, especially young stock, should never be directly turned off the grass "when they have been lying out in all weathers," into a warm and close stable, but should be gradually, "and that very slowly," subjected to the change. At first they should be put into a shed or stable without door and window—a shelter shed in the park with a flap for a door suffices for a night or two—then into a stable or box where plenty of pure air (avoiding draughts) can be admitted. Thus the animal is gradually removed from one temperature to another without any sudden change to develop the disease. It is a well-known fact that more cases of strangles are caused by a sudden change from cold to heat than from heat to cold. It may be advisable to give a little laxative and alternative medicine for some time after confinement, to act as a preventive; but pure air is essential, and rather than put the animal in an overcrowded, ill-ventilated, offensive, and contaminated stable, a cart-shed or other such erection should be converted into a box or stable for it *pro tem*.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 18.

THE general tone in drugs and chemicals continues on the quiet side, although the volume of business is greater than the preceding week. The two outstanding features are the substantial advances in opium and shellac, both of which are largely due to American demand. As a result of the higher prices for opium, morphine and cocaine have been advanced, and another rise is imminent. Cocaine is firm and very scarce for prompt delivery. Quicksilver is a shade lower, but mercurials are unaltered. Quinine in second-hands is the turn easier, but there is practically no demand. Lemon and bergamot oils are cheaper again, and Cochin coconut oil is also lower. The chief changes of the week may be summarised as follows :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cocaine and salts	Aniseed oil (star)	Ammonia sulphate	Calumba Cascara
Morphine salts	Cardamoms	Buchu	Sagrada
Opium		Honey (Jam.)	Coconut oil
Shellac		Quinine (Cochin)	
		Sarsaparilla	Milk sugar
		(Native Jam.)	Quicksilver

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, June 17:—The cod-fishing at Finmarken continues fair, and the market for finest non-congealing medicinal oil is quiet but firm at 53s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen.

SMYRNA, June 17:—Buyers on United States account have paid from 17s. 6d. to 18s. per lb. for good druggists' opium. There are now few sellers, and 20s. is shortly expected to be the price. [This is an advance of 2s. 6d. to 3s. on last week's price.—Ed.]

SMYRNA, June 18:—The sales of opium now amount to 80 cases, principally for American account. To-day 19s. is asked for good druggists' quality.

NEW YORK, June 18:—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium has advanced to \$5.50 per lb. for druggists' by single cases, and its alkaloids are firm. Wayne County peppermint oil is dull at \$1.45 per lb. for bulk. Hydrastis (golden seal) is easier at \$1.80. Cascara sagrada is quiet at 6½c. per lb. South and Central American copaiba is steady at 50c. and Curaçao aloes is also steady at 6½c. per lb.

London Markets.

ANISEED.—Russian is offering at 20s. per cwt. on the spot.

ARROWROOT was slow of sale in auction, practically 535 bags of St. Vincent being bought in at from 2¼d. to 3¼d. for fair to good manufacturing quality.

CANARY-SEED is steady, but there is not much business doing. Turkish is quoted 32s. and good Morocco 34s. to 35s. per quarter.

CARAWAY-SEED is unchanged at 42s. to 43s. per cwt. for ordinary to good Dutch.

CHILLIES.—At auction 32 bags of good red Japan were bought in at 52s. 6d. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—At the auction held in London on Tuesday 784 packages were offered, of which the bulk sold at and after the sale at the unchanged unit of ¾d. per lb.

The following were the quantities of bark offered and sold :

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
East Indian cinchona	427	of which 170
Ceylon cinchona... ..	307	5
Java cinchona	50	50
	784	225

The following table shows the approximate quantity of bark purchased by the principal buyers :

	Lb.
The Brunswick Factory	9,930
Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd.	8,882
Frankfort & Stuttgart factories... ..	4,200
Mannheim factory	2,950
Druggists	23,400
Total quantity sold	49,362
Bought in	79,928
Total quantity offered	129,290

The prices paid were as follows: JAVA, crushed Ledgeriana branch, 2½d. CEYLON, Succirubra original stem chips, 3¼d. EAST INDIAN.—Officialis, stem chips, 2½d. to 3¼d., branch at 1½d. to 1¾d., and root at 3d. per lb. Succirubra, good natural chips and shavings, 5d. to 5½d., and sea-damaged 3½d. to 3¾d., renewed ditto at 5d., and sea-damaged at 3½d. to 4½d.; good thin druggists' quill (40 bales containing 1½ per cent. quinine), 5¼d. Extra bold hybrid mossy quills were held for 6d. per lb.

The shipments from Java during the first half of June amounted to 781,000 Amst. lb., against 672,000 Amst. lb. last year, 325,000 Amst. lb. in 1906, and 350,000 Amst. lb. in 1905.

CINNAMON was quiet at auction, 103 bags being bought in, including featherings at 5¾d., broken quill at 6½d., and chips at 2¼d. per lb.

CLOVES.—At auction 25 bales of Zanzibar were offered and bought in at 5d. Privately the delivery market for Zanzibar continues slow, prices tending easier. The sales for arrival include January-March shipment at 5½d. to 5¾d. c.i.f. delivered weight.

COCAINE is firm, though little new business is being done. Meanwhile the tendency of crude cocaine is still towards advancement, and the indications point to higher prices for the hydrochloride, which is still obtainable in small quantities from second-hands at 7s. 9d. to 8s. per oz.

CODEINE.—The reduction of 8d. per oz., which we announced in our issue of June 6, has now been followed by an advance of 8d. per oz. on the part of the British makers, who now quote as follows : Pure crystals and precip. 10s. 10d., hydrochlor. 10s., sulphate 10s., and phosphate 10s. per oz.; 70-oz. contracts for delivery over six months are quoted at 3d. per oz. less. A further advance is imminent.

CORIANDER-SEED is in little demand, but holders are firm at 10s. per cwt. for good Morocco.

CUMIN-SEED.—Good sifted Morocco is selling at 35s. per cwt., and Malta at 37s. 6d. for ordinary quality.

FENUGREEK-SEED.—Small sales are reported at 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt. for good Morocco on the spot.

GALLS.—Persian blue sell slowly on the spot at from 62s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt., green and white being neglected; sellers for arrival ask 62s. c.i.f. for blue.

GINGER.—Of Jamaica the large supplies of 784 barrels and 137 bags were offered, and about 200 packages sold at steady rates, including ordinary to good ordinary at 52s. to 66s., low middling to middling at 68s. to 75s., and good at 80s. per cwt. About 300 packages of Cochin and Calicut were offered and bought in.

GUM ARABIC.—Persian so-called insoluble sorts continue quiet, with pale picked amber offering at 20s., good ordinary sorts at 11s. to 13s., and Mohamerah at from 14s. 6d. to 21s. per cwt.

LINSEED is steady at 48s. to 50s. per quarter for good clean qualities.

MERCURIALS.—The slight reduction in quicksilver has made no alteration in the price of mercurials, the margin of profit on which is already small. Calomel is quoted 2s. 9d., corrosive sublimate B.P. 2s. 5½d., red oxide 3s. 0½d., and white precipitate 3s. 1d. per lb.

MORPHINE.—The higher prices of opium led the makers on June 13 to advance their prices for the salts and alkaloid by 6d. per oz., this following on the previous reduction of 6d. on May 23. They now quote as follows:

	List price	100-oz. Contracts over 3 months	250-oz. Contracts over 6 months
Morphine acetate ...	s. d. 6 6	s. d. 6 5	s. d. 6 4
„ hydrochlor. cryst. ...	6 8	6 7	6 6
„ „ pulv. ...	6 6	6 5	6 4
„ meconate ...	8 1½	8 0	7 11
„ pur. cryst. ...	8 3½	8 2	8 1
„ „ precip. ...	8 1½	8 0	7 11
„ sulphate cryst. ...	6 8	6 7	6 6
„ „ pulv. ...	6 6	6 5	6 4
„ tartrate ...	8 1½	8 0	7 11

The above prices are per oz. net, fourteen days.

In view of the further advance in opium it is stated makers have withdrawn the falling clause and that they will only sell small quantities at the higher rates. A further advance is expected.

OIL, ANISEED (STAR) is firmer at 4s. 6d. spot and at 4s. 4d. c.i.f. from first hands.

OIL, COD-LIVER, is quiet at from 56s. to 57s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. terms, according to brand. Our Bergen correspondent writes on June 15 that an unexpected improvement in the Finnmarken codfishing took place last week, the latest reports giving quite splendid figures in regard to the catch. The liver also seems to be better and the price for it has risen a little. The statistics up to date give the following figures:

	1908	1907	1906
Catch of cod (millions)...	45.5	46.3	44.6
Cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	49,400	39,100	36,100
Liver for "raw" oils (hect.) ...	24,100	20,500	16, 00

The oil-market is very quiet. For prompt delivery the last quotation of 55s. per barrel for finest Lofoten non-congealing cod-liver oil may still be maintained, and holders are not disposed to reduce this price. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 8,095 barrels, against 4,993 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—For arrival Suzuki is quoted higher at 4s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. for June-July shipment, and on the spot Kobayashi sells slowly at 4s. 6d.

OPIMUM.—It will be noticed from our Smyrna cables that sales of some 80 cases have been made principally to the United States at from 17s. 6d. to 18s. per lb. for good druggists' quality, which is an advance of 2s. 6d. to 3s. since last week. This news came to hand on Wednesday, and immediately had the effect of stiffening prices here. Previous to this advance small sales of Turkey druggists' had been made on the spot at from 14s. to 15s. 6d. per lb., but subsequently a somewhat "panicky" feeling prevailed, and to-day 17s. 6d. was paid for a case on the spot, with buyers at 17s., the market closing in an excited condition. The demand for Persian opium has subsided somewhat after the activity noted in our last, but prices have been advanced in sympathy with the Turkey drug, to-day's values being now from 13s. to 13s. 6d., and to arrive (July-August shipment) 13s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on June 6 that unfortunately the rain which was anticipated did not fall, and it would now do more harm than good. The estimate of the crop, given in my last report, has to be decreased still further. I do not share the view of those who estimate the figures at 2,000 to 2,500 cases, but am of opinion that the most we can hope for is a moderate crop, and this only if the weather is favourable on the high plateaux during the harvesting. From this it may be inferred that holders are by no means anxious to facilitate business, and consumers, in order to execute a contract for 12 cases, were obliged to exceed by 2 piastres the price previously paid for prime Karahissar t.q.

This sale of 12 cases prime Karahissar at the equivalent of 13s. per lb., c.i.f. European ports, comprises all the business done. Market closed very firm with buyers. Arrivals of new opium amount to 9 cases, and, as usual, the quality at the opening of the season leaves much to be desired.

Another Smyrna correspondent, writing on June 6, states that in spite of the favourable reports which are still coming in from the producing centres holders show no inclination to dispose of their stock. This attitude is due to certain rumours which are being circulated to the effect that a large portion of the new crop has been destroyed, so that holders hope to be able to advance prices. These rumours would appear to be exaggerated and improbable, as in a number of districts it is maintained that the crop ought to be fairly good this year. On the other hand, the pretensions of holders have been strengthened by the continual demand (although small) and by the sale this week of 14 cases prime Karahissar at 13s. per lb., c.i.f. This made the market firmer, and as holders believe this order points to pressing need, they hope to be able to stop all sales.

Writing on June 12, another Smyrna correspondent states that the week has been active, sales amounting to 80 cases, commencing at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. and ending at 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. The market closes very firm with buyers, but no willing sellers. Business can only be done through the medium of bankers, who, having made advances last year, and finding present values covering this as well as the interest, force the sellers to realise when no further margin is forthcoming. The late news from the growing districts confirms the damage to the crop. We are inclined to believe that we shall have fully 4,000 to 5,000 cases should timely rains and normal seasonable weather prevail in the upper districts between this and the end of July. The arrivals of new opium to date amount to 27 cases, against 8 cases last year.

Another advice from Smyrna, dated June 13, states that the rising tendency noted in our last report, of June 6, has been considerably accentuated this week by the continued demand for America, and especially in view of statements received from the principal producing centres, which intimate that as a consequence of the excessive heat and drought, the plant yields very little juice. The week's sales amount to 80 cases for America and two for the Continent. The reasons which induce us to think that prices will be maintained for some time are as follows: (1) Decrease in the crop; (2) appreciable reduction of stock in the principal buying markets; (3) continued demand from America; (4) the high net cost of spot stock from the former crop, which is held by bankers who are interested in advancing prices, so that they may be recompensed for the heavy advances made last year to the opium-holders.

OTTO OF ROSE.—Advices from Bulgaria dated June 11 state that the harvesting of the rose-crop is now ended over practically the whole district. In the southern counties it lasted only fifteen days, while in the northern counties it lasted, on an average, about nineteen days. With the exception of only two rainfalls—during the middle of the harvest—the weather was extremely dry and tropically hot, and on this account the present crop will turn out one of the smallest within the past ten years. Before the receipt of verified reports from all the countries and centres of the rose district, it is difficult to give exact estimate of the total yield. Some estimate the new crop at 85,000 oz., but as yet it is difficult to say what it will be. Another advice from Bulgaria, in confirming the above, states that the distillation has taken place under unfavourable circumstances, with almost a total absence of rain. The yield of otto is therefore considerably smaller and the cost higher.

PIMENTO was quiet at auction, 360 bags being bought in at 2½d. per lb. for fair.

QUICKSILVER.—On Monday the importers reduced their prices by 2s. 6d. per bottle to 8l., and in second-hands 7l. 17s. 6d. is now quoted.

QUININE.—There have been some small sales of German sulphate (said to be 1889) at 7½d. per oz. from second-hand, and to-day the first-hand price is now 7½d.

SENEGAL sells slowly at 2s. 1d. per lb. net on the spot.

SHELLAC.—Much dearer in all positions. Since last week the spot price has advanced about 15s. per cwt., a good business having been done at up to 135s. for fair T.N. Large sales of "futures" have also been made, up to 138s. having been paid for August, 140s. for October, and 141s. for December.

TRAGACANTH.—Business has been on a more restricted scale, but prices generally are firm, with the exception of low grades, which sellers are anxious to dispose of. The demand has been for the better grade of Bagdad, and Persian descriptions at between 90s. and 120s. per cwt. have found a good outlet. The quotations are from 15l. to 16l. 10s. for Bagdad firsts, 13l. to 14l. for seconds, 11l. to 12l. 10s. for thirds, and 9l. 10s. to 10l. 10s. for fourths.

In the drug auction 23 bags of low brown woody Indian gum from Bombay with acetic-acid odour (*sui generis*) sold at from 9s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt.

WAX, JAPAN, is quiet, the spot value being from 50s. to 52s. 6d. per cwt.

London Drug-Auctions.

At the auctions of first-hand drugs the demand was only poor, the bulk of the offerings passing the hammer unsold. Exceptions, however, may be made in favour of Cape aloes, cardamoms, honey, and sarsaparilla, which met with an active demand. Fine Cape aloes tended dearer, but medium and lower grades were cheaper. Buchu and Sumatra benzoin were slow. Cascara sagrada was lower, Indian cardamoms were in demand and tended higher, Cassia fistula steady. Gamboge quiet but firm; guaiacum easy. Jamaica honey rather easier. Western Australian of common quality sold cheaply. Ipecacuanha dull but firmly held. Milk sugar sold cheaply, and rhubarb met with no demand. Grey Jamaica sarsaparilla was firm, but native Jamaica was a shade cheaper. Beeswax was practically all retired, being held for high prices. The sales are as under:

Offered			Sold			Offered			Sold		
Aloes—						Kola					
Cape	59	...	99			Lime-juice	1	...	1		
Ammoniacum	8	...	1			Menthol.....	1	...	1		
Annatto-seed	27	...	0			Milk-sugar	35	...	35		
Balsam—						Musk (caddy)					
Tolu	15	...	0			Myrrh	15	...	0		
Benzoin—						Nux vomica					
Palembang	1	...	1			Oil—					
Siam	1	...	0			cinnamon (leaf)	2	...	0		
Sumatra	60	...	4			clove	2	...	0		
Buchu	38	...	2			eucalyptus	26	...	0		
Calumba	20	...	20			lemongrass	6	...	0		
Camphor (Ch. cr.)	6	...	0			peppermint					
Camphor						(H.G.H.)					
(Jap. ref.)	5	...	*2			Olibanum	76	...	1		
Cannabis indica						Orange-peel					
(Bombay)	2	...	0			Quince-seed	10	...	0		
Cardamoms	98	...	92			Rhubarb (China)	27	...	2		
Cascara sagrada	342	...	342			Saffron (tins)	10	...	0		
Cascarilla	25	...	0			Sarsaparilla—					
Cashew-nuts	5	...	5			Grey Jamaica	33	...	33		
Cassia fistula	23	...	23			Native	19	...	19		
Coca-leaves	19	...	6			Scopolia (Jap.)	70	...	0		
Cuttlefish-bone	10	...	0			Seedlac	63	...	0		
Dragon's-blood	10	...	5			Senna and pods—					
Ergot	15	...	5			Alex.	37	...	15		
Gamboge	6	...	0			Timnevelly	27	...	27		
Gelatin	4	...	0			Squill	36	...	3		
Gentian	30	...	0			Sticklac	20	...	0		
Guaiacum	8	...	0			Tamarinds	63	...	20		
Gum arabic	11	...	0			Tragacanth	23	...	23		
Honey—						Wax (bees')—					
Jamaica	146	...	138			East India	23	...	2		
W. Austral. (es.)	100	...	63			Jamaica	16	...	0		
Ipecacuanha—						Madagascar					
Matto Grosso	11	...	1			Morocco	5	...	0		
Minas	6	...	0			Spanish	12	...	0		
Kamala	2	...	0			Zanzibar	60	...	0		

* Sold privately.

ALOES.—Cape, the only description offered, sold well despite the fact that 99 cases offered. Firsts realised full prices, but seconds and common grades were easier. Mossel Bay, on the usual 20 per cent. tares, realised 36s. to 36s. 6d. for good bright firsts, part a little soft; 35s. to 35s. 6d. for fair firsts; 32s. 6d. to 34s. for fair to good seconds, slightly drossy; 31s. 6d. for dull and soft seconds; 30s. to 30s. 6d. for dull, part drossy and soft; and 25s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. for common soft and drossy mixed with dirt and sand. Ten cases Algoa Bay (estimated tares) realised 35s. for good firsts, 33s. 6d. for good seconds, 29s. for dull ullaged, and 25s. for very common drossy loose collected.

AMMONIACUM.—A bag of good blocky selected sold at 60s., and 7 bags of small to medium clean pale free tear were bought in at 65s.

BALSAM TOLU.—Quiet. Fifteen cases were bought in; 8½d. was refused for fairly hard in large tins, the lot being bought in at 10½d.; slightly drossy on surface was held at 10d. and drossy at 9d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Dull of sale. Good almondy Sumatra was plentiful to-day, but only four cases found buyers at 3l. 5s. per cwt. A case of small pea and bean size Siam, part blocky, was bought in at 18l., and a box (28 lb.) Palembang firsts, referred to elsewhere, sold at 55s. per cwt.

BUCHU.—Slow. Small sales of fair round green, part stalky, were made at 8d. to 8½d. per lb. A bid of 3½d. per lb. is to be submitted to the owner of 15 bales common small round leaf; stalky ovals were held for 4½d.

CALUMBA.—Twenty bags of small to medium fair yellow washed sorts sold without reserve at 12s. per cwt., being lower.

CAMPHOR.—For five cases of 1-oz. Japanese refined tablets a bid of 1s. 7d. per lb. is to be submitted to the owner. Six cases of Chinese crude were offered, of which two had been sold privately; 150s. was wanted for good white.

CARDAMOMS.—Practically all the offerings consisted of Indian cardamoms from Calicut, which have been absent from this market for some months past in quantity. There was a good demand, and all sold, the bold sizes being steady, medium sizes 2d. to 3d. higher, and small and split occasionally 1d. dearer. For extra bold long pale 2s. 6d. was refused; good bold pale long sold at 2s. 5d.; good bold medium ditto, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d.; bold and medium ditto, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; small and medium pale, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; and brown and split, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. Seed, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. Bold pale round Mangalore character, 2s. 9d.; bold and medium ditto, 2s. 6d.; small and medium, 1s. 11d.; and very small round, 1s. 6d. per lb. Of Ceylon-Malabar two cases offered and sold without reserve at 1s. 5d. for fair brown, and a further four packages of oddments were bought in. No Ceylon-Mysore were offered.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Lower. Forty-six bags of oil-damaged sold without reserve at 27s. per cwt., and for 296 bags fair, imported in April and June 1906, from 30s. to 30s. 6d. (one lot 29s. 6d.) was paid without reserve gross for net—no discount, being about 4s. lower than the price asked privately.

CASHEW-NUTS.—Five cases of partly husky realised 18s. per cwt. without reserve.

CASSIA FISTULA.—Steady. Twenty-three bags of good bold Dominican sold at from 17s. to 18s. per cwt.

COCA-LEAVES.—Six cases middling brown Ceylon-Huamuco sold at 4½d. per lb.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE.—Ten cases of dull soft broken from Zanzibar were held for 4½d. per lb.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Five cases common Zanzibar drop sold without reserve at 9s. per cwt., and 5 cases middling bag-shaped Singapore lump were retired at 7l. 15s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—Five bags of fair slightly wormy Russian sold without reserve at 8d. per lb. net—no allowances; and for 2 bags slightly dusty Spanish 9d. was refused, 11d. being wanted.

GAMBOGE.—Four cases were firmly held at 16l. 10s. (with 16l. bid) for good bright Siam pipe, slightly blocky; for 2 cases of not so good, being very blocky, 16l. was wanted. Small sales are reported privately at 16l. 10s.

GUAIACUM.—Eight barrels were offered and various bids are to be submitted to the owner, including one of 7½d. for fair glassy block.

HONEY.—Supplies of Jamaica were on a much decreased scale to-day, but generally steady prices were paid, including good white set in barrels at 28s.; pale to palish, set and setting, 27s. to 25s.; fair brown, set and setting, 24s.; pale and brown set, 22s.; good amber liquid, 27s.; fair ditto, 25s. to 25s. 6d.; darkish amber liquid, 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.; and common dark brown liquid, 20s. 6d. to 21s. per cwt. A feature was the offering of 100 cases common Western Australian honey of disagreeable flavour, the bulk of which found buyers at from 14s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt. for mixed colours, pale to dark brown. This is said to be the first occasion on which Western Australia has shipped any quantity to this market. The s.s. *Trent* has brought 226 packages from Jamaica.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet. Ten bales of Matto Grosso were firmly held at 6s. per lb., no bids being made. A bale of good fair bright slightly lean Matto Grosso sold at 5s. 11d., and for 6 bales cultivated Minas bids of 5s. 7d. were refused, 5s. 9d. being wanted. The s.s. *Nile* has brought 15 bales from Bahia and 12 bales from Monte Video.

KOLA.—One bag, all that offered, sold at 1½d. per lb. for fair dried Jamaica.

MENTHOL.—One case of fair white Kobayashi crystals sold without reserve at 6s. 7d. per lb. Privately 6s. 9d. spot is quoted.

MILK SUGAR.—A forced sale of 35 barrels American make of good quality ("National" brand) was made "without reserve" at from 35s. to 36s. (one lot 37s.) net—no allowances. Privately makers are quoting 40s. per cwt., but in second-hands rather less will buy. The market of late has shown signs of a firmer tendency.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Eleven cases *Eucalyptus* oil, containing 57 per cent. cineol, were held at 1s. per lb., and for one drum Ceylon Cinnamon leaf oil 2½d. per oz. was wanted. Two cases of American H.C.H. *Peppermint* oil sold without reserve at 10s. 11d. per lb. Two cases B.P. *Clove* oil (83 to 85 per cent. eugenol) were held at 3s. 4d. per lb.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Four cases of dull thin strip found a buyer at 5d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Very quiet, the only sale in auction being 2 cases of medium round Canton with three-quarters good pinky fracture at 1s. 4d. per lb. Medium size round Shensi with three-quarters good colour was bought in at 3s., bold round Canton at 1s. 8d., trimming root at 1s. 6d., bold flat High-dried at 1s. 6d., and small round horny High-dried at 8d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Ten tins (each 2 lb.) of fair Valencia were held for 24s. per lb. Privately best Valencia is quoted at 31s. 6d. per lb. net.

SARSAPARILLA.—Firm for grey Jamaica, 11 bales of which sold at 2s. per lb. for good, part slightly dark, and one bale at 1s. 9d. for very coarse. A further 21 bales realised 2s. for good, part little rough; 1s. 10d. for fair, slightly coarse; 1s. 9d. for very coarse and part dark; and 1s. 8d. for mixed, part of Guatemala character. Eighteen bales of native Jamaica sold at slightly easier prices, from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. being paid for fair to good red, 1s. for dull red and yellow mixed, and 11d. for common mixed. The s.s. *Trent* has brought 18 packages from Panama.

SENNA.—The quantity of Tinnevely leaf offered was insufficient to test market values. Ordinary yellow specky sold at 1½d. to 1¾d., medium greenish 2¾d. to 3d., and good bold greenish 4½d. *Pods*, 2½d. per lb. Fifteen bales of Alexandrian siftings sold at 2d. per lb., and for four cases of nice bold green leaf 9d. was wanted, but a bid of slightly under is to be submitted for part.

SQUILL.—Fair yellowish was obtainable at 1d. in 10-bag lots, and 3 bags of badly sea-damaged changed hands at ¼d. per lb.

TAMARINDS.—Quiet. Twenty packages Barbados sold without reserve at 10s. 6d. per cwt. in bond for ordinary, and a further 43 packages were bought in at from 12s. to 15s. per cwt.

WAX, BEES'.—Flat all round. A string of 451 packages Madagascar was practically all bought in, 12 mats finding a buyer at 6l. 12s. 6d. subject for fair block; 6l. 17s. 6d. will buy the best lots. Sixty packages Zanzibar had not arrived in time. Sixteen packages Jamaica were bought in at from 7l. 10s. to 8l. as in quality. Two cases off-colour bleached Calcutta sold without reserve at 4l. 15s.; 12 bales bleached Spanish were held at 7l. 5s., and 5 bags Morocco at 6l. 5s. per cwt.

Java Quinine Auction.

At the auction of Java quinine held at Batavia on June 17, 4,458 kilos. Ed. II. were offered, of which 3,129 kilos. were sold at an average price of 11.10 fl. per kilo. (=3.30c. Amsterdam unit), against the same price at the previous auction.

Palembang Benzoin.

A feature of interest at the Crutched Friars drug-warehouse on Wednesday was a 28-lb. box of Palembang benzoin which had been brought from the Cape per *Kinfauns Castle*. The parcel is another instalment of the lot which is supposed to have been embedded under sand and sea for over two centuries, as the result of the wreck of a Dutch East Indiaman on the shores of Table Bay. In 1886 upwards of a ton was recovered and sold on the London market, and again in 1906 a further four cases from the same source sold at 50s. per cwt. The gum, which may be described as "Palembang firsts" was offered at the auction to-day, and sold at 55s. per cwt.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is a fairly steady business being done in the heavy chemical market, both on home and export account, but it is not of such a nature or extent as to justify the market as being other than on the quiet side. Values are for the most part fairly well maintained.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA keeps very quiet, and the tendency of the market is still somewhat in buyers' favour. There is no over-abundant supply, however, and any decline which may take place does not seem likely to be of anything but a gradual nature. Later forward business is practically at a standstill, at any rate with makers, since their ideas of prices are far removed from those of buyers. Present nearest quotations are: Beckton prompt 12l. 2s. 6d., Beckton terms 11l. 15s. to 11l. 17s. 6d., London 11l. 15s. to 11l. 17s. 6d., Leith 12l. 2s. 6d., and Hull 11l. 15s. to 11l. 17s. 6d.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Main products are moving fairly steadily, whilst stocks are being regulated by demand. Bleaching powder 4l. 5s. to 4l. 10s. per ton for softwood casks, free on rails, and 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. per ton for export, according to market; caustic soda, 76 to 77 per cent. 11l. to 11l. 2s. 6d., 70-per-cent. 10l. 5s. to 10l. 7s. 6d., and 60-per-cent. 9l. 5s. to 9l. 7s. 6d. per ton. Ammonia alkali keeps in good average request at 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton in bags free on rails. Soda crystals are in normal demand and steady at 57s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Tyne, and 60s. to 65s. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool. Saltcake on the whole keeps steady at late figure of about 42s. 6d. per ton in bulk free on rails. Bicarbonate of soda in large casks 5l. 17s. 6d. to 6l. 2s. 6d., and in 1-cwt. kegs 6l. 5s. to 6l. 15s. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool. Chlorates of potash and soda 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., according to quantity, etc. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda 5¼d. to 5¾d. and 3¼d. to 3¾d. per lb. respectively. Hyposulphite of soda keeps on the quiet side, but values are maintained at 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton for ordinary crystals in large casks, whilst packed in 1-cwt. kegs values run from 5l. 15s. to 8l. per ton, in accordance with quality and quantity. Silicates of soda continue to move steadily at late rates: 140° Tw. 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 12s. 6d., 100° Tw. 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d., and 75° Tw. 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination.

American Drug-market.

New York, June 9.

Business in drugs is progressing favourably, and although not up to the volume of previous seasons, conditions appear to be really on the mend. Price changes have been few. Opium is dearer by 10c.

ALOES.—Shipments for this port have been rather heavy, but quotations are unaltered, and no sales were reported below 6½c. for case Curaçao. Other varieties are also quotably unchanged.

CAMPHOR.—No further reduction on the 52c. quotation for bulk refined has been made, but owing to the keen competition between domestic and foreign the price is merely nominal where substantial lots are concerned.

CANADA BALSAM is well held at \$5 for barrels, \$5.10 for cans, with little chance of the shortage being relieved in the near future.

CASCARA.—The market continues easy at 6½c. for jobbing lots. Local dealers are fighting shy of the drug, and offers of new bark at considerable concessions fail to interest. Peeling is now in progress, but little information is obtainable regarding the probable yield. Owing to the general commercial depression gathering should not be a costly item this year, and low prices are to be expected.

COPAIBA is following a routine course. C. and S. American is quoted at 50c. to 60c., and a fair movement is noticeable in the better grades. Para is still comparatively scarce, and 85c. to \$1 is asked for jobbing lots. Oil of copaiba is easy at \$1.20 to \$1.40, according to the source of the product. A lot of 1,000 lb. of African gurgun oil on the market is offered cheap.

HYDRASTIS is moving quietly at the fairly steady prices of \$1.85 to \$1.90 for fall-dug.

IFECAC.—The market is steady. Cartagena is worth \$1, Rio \$1.20.

OPIMUM.—Under the influence of despatches from primary sources recording unfavourable weather conditions and predicting short crops, the local market developed considerable strength, and some cases changed hands at \$4.60. This 10c. advance was said to be further justified by shrinkage in the spot supplies. Conditions are dull, however, buyers not showing much excitement over the weekly see-sawing of prices.

PEPPERMINT OIL (AMERICAN) is rather nominal at \$1.55 under easier offerings from the country, where some holders are anxious to move part of their reserve stock before distillation commences in August.

SPEARMINT OIL.—Owing to favourable growing conditions the yield of this oil also promises to be good. Demand is falling off, and much lower prices are expected to rule. Meanwhile \$7.25 to \$7.50 is the usual range of jobbing quotations.

Correspondence

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Powdered Drugs.

SIR,—As one who has frequently called attention to the grossly adulterated powdered drugs which find their way into our commerce from foreign countries and sold under the name of "Horse-powder" variety, I was pleased to see mention made of the matter in a note by Mr. Marris under adulterated gentian powder. I enclose you a sample sold by a highly respectable firm who had not the faintest idea it was wrong. During the determination of the amount soluble in alcohol and water its badness was revealed, for less than 5 per cent. was soluble in either of these solvents.

Yours faithfully,

ABEL SCHOLAR.

Permanganate for Snake-bites.

SIR,—The following experience will probably be of interest to some of your readers. A white man, digging in some bushes about two minutes' walk from my shop, was bitten on the back of the wrist. He did not see the reptile, but was quite convinced it was a snake. He came at once to me. By the time he reached my shop the wrist was very much swollen and there was great pain, reaching to the shoulder. I cut the flesh where the marks of the fangs showed, and rubbed in crystals of potassium permanganate. I also gave a strong dose of sal volatile. Immediately the swelling began to go down and the pain subsided. Two days later the wound dropped off as a scab.

Yours faithfully,

Wynberg, C.C., May 27.

J. M. GOODENOUGH.

Singleton's Golden Ointment.

SIR,—*A propos* of "Xrayser's" critical analysis of the statements respecting the composition of this ointment (*C. & D.*, June 13, p. 897), the following extracts from the minute-book of the Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Association, under date January 24 and February 23, 1867, should be interesting and instructive:

The Chairman (Mr. A. Kinninmont) opened a discussion on "Citrine Ointment." He remarked that in all the dispensaries it was stated that citrine ointment was an imitation of or substitute for Golden Ointment, but this was a mistake, as he had found by analysis that Singleton's Golden Ointment was a preparation of red precipitate.

Mr. Jardine read a paper giving the results of his analytical examination of Singleton's Golden Eye Ointment. He said that he melted the contents of a pot of the ointment in a test-tube, when a red powder fell to the bottom. The fat had the smell of some kind of cooked grease, and from some of its chemical and physical characteristics he was of opinion that it was goose-grease or ox-marrow. He then treated the red powder with hydrochloric acid, in which it entirely dissolved, showing the absence of arsenic. By pursuing the analysis he was satisfied that it was red precipitate very finely levigated. He also tested for lead, but did not find any. He concluded by wondering at the gullibility of the British public, which gave 2s. for 3j. of ointment containing as its medicinal ingredient 4 grains of red precipitate.

The censor has long since quitted this censorious world, but the credulity of the British public endures for ever.

It was a cynic who said "*Populus vult decipi et decipitur.*" And yet it is a true word, more's the pity.


Glasgow, June 13.

J. P. GILMOUR.

[See also "Pharmaceutical Formulas," p. 812.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

A Topical Label.

SIR,—Deriving many useful hints from the *C. & D.*, I have pleasure in submitting an idea which may be helpful to another struggling brother. I took a snapshot of a second at the Gloucester v. Newport football match, showing a penalty goal for Newport—which was the only score of Newport. The photo caused a little excitement. Desiring a new label for embrocation, I ordered 20,000 handbills, as well as a label for the bottles, the latter in the following style:



Gloucester v. Newport, 1908.
Photo by W. WALWIN.

EMBROCATION

10½ D. & 1/9.

AS USED BY INTERNATIONALS.

A little to be rubbed in the joints, muscles and affected parts twice a day.

WALWIN,

Photographic Chemist, Gloucester.
SOUTHGATE ST.

TELEPHONE 844.

The handbill was 4¼ in. by 5½ in. On the top were the words "Elastic Knee-caps, Anklets, &c.," at the bottom "Bandages, Trusses," on the left side "Try Lemoline for Pains and Indigestion," and on the right side "Every Requisite for Photography." In each case bold type was used.

Yours faithfully,

Gloucester.

W. WALWIN.

Modernising the Standard.

SIR,—With reference to "Xrayser's" remarks in the *C. & D.* of May 30 regarding the Preliminary examination standard I can "go one better" than he, for I suggest a workable plan. The standard of education is being raised in every school. A boy of fifteen now gets chemistry, botany, electricity, physics, and French (incidentally he knows less of history and geography because these humble subjects are considered useless). The boys who enter the drug-trade will have had a chance to be further advanced in modern science than we were twenty years ago; in fact, even the Board-school boy who leaves school at fourteen will also have had smatterings of these same subjects. Now, the purpose of our Preliminary examination is, I take it, (1) to test whether a boy is up to the standard of to-day or whether he has wasted his time at school—i.e., to weed out the backward boys; (2) to ensure that he has studied the special subject of Latin considered necessary to our trade. Latin was always a "special" subject, and nobody will contend that it is absolutely necessary to an apprentice at the start. The old days of full Latin prescriptions are gone—even prescriptions of any sort are dead and gone from nine-tenths of us south of the Border—but I do not suggest that we drop Latin, but that we make it a compul-

sory subject of our Intermediate examination. It might be done in this way: (1) Accept Leaving certificate from any higher-grade school or academy (in lieu of our Preliminary), or, in the case of a boy who had left a Board school at age fourteen, accept night-school or continuation certificate which showed he had usefully employed his time since leaving Board school. (2) Institute a new modified exam., Latin compulsory, to be held at certain centres (in charge of local Associations), to be undertaken after age seventeen or eighteen and after two years' apprenticeship.

JAY MACK.

Face-massage Cream.

SIR,—Having had my attention drawn to Cremogen through your valuable journal last December, I have done some work with it, and wish to direct the attention of others to a formula for face-massage cream which I have found most profitable and productive of repeat orders.

Liquid paraffin, B.P.	...	...	3ij.
Cremogen	...	...	5iv.
Sodium carbonate	...	...	gr. lxxv.
Water	...	...	5xvj.
Hydrogen peroxide (20 vols.)	...	...	3ij.

Melt the cremogen in an enamelled pan over a water-bath, mix the paraffin; dissolve the soda in about 4 oz. of hot water, add this slowly to the melted cremogen, stirring briskly to form an emulsion; then introduce in a gentle stream the remainder of the water, stirring thoroughly all the time until a homogeneous cream results. The peroxide of hydrogen may now be incorporated little by little.

Prepared in this way a very elegant cream results.

Yours truly,

June 10.

CHARBONNER. (220/17.)

How it Strikes the Stranger.

SIR,—What a fuss about the Poisons Bill! I would not have thought that the meagre profits derived from the sale of poisons would tempt grocers, etc., to take upon themselves the care and worry connected with this line. In my opinion, when a person wants a poison for a nefarious purpose, he or she will get it, even to sticking phosphorus matches into a potato, and not even paternal Germany can prevent this. The main thing is to safeguard the seller by clearly defining his legal responsibility and to impress the buyer with the danger of carelessness. The German system works very well, but it would not do in England, for an Englishman does not pride himself on being known to the police, even if it is to record "that there is nothing against him" when he might want a poison permit. I think certain poisons having only a medicinal value should be sold only upon a physician's prescription, and the repeating of prescriptions calling for high doses of powerful drugs should be limited in some way. This would please the doctors. The objection that it would interfere with a man's right to dispose of his own health can be dismissed: he has his place to fill in the community.

Yours truly,

SCOT ABROAD. (214/21.)

Dispensing Notes.

Explosive Mixture.

SIR,—I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly tell me the cause of an explosion in the following mixture—occasionally only:

Mist. ferri co.	...	...	5iv.
Dec. aloes co.	...	...	3ij.

I had this 5vj. mixture explode recently, and one some time during last year.

Yours truly,

REMIIA. (213/6.)

[Compound mixture of iron keeps quite well, apart from oxidation of the iron. Compound decoction of aloes also keeps perfectly when made according to the Pharmacopœia; it contains 30 per cent. of compound tincture of cardamoms. As the two preparations are on the same lines up to a certain point, one would suppose that there would be no difference in their keeping properties and no appreciable reaction when mixed. We have never had any trouble with such a mixture, and it is a fairly common one. If the decoction of aloes is made by diluting a concentrated preparation, the deficiency of spirit in the dilution may permit fermentation.]

Legal Queries.

For concise statements respecting various Acts which affect directly or indirectly the Chemical and Drug Trades, see the "C. & D. Diary," 1908, p. 456; Stamped Medicine Law, p. 435; Pharmacy and Poisons Law, p. 448; and Patents Law, p. 442.

G. H. (226/6).—There is no legal restriction upon the sale of boric acid as a preservative. As to the sale of milk and other foodstuffs containing boric acid, see the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 456.

T. H. (222/53).—By a General Order issued by the Board of Inland Revenue, soap, belladonna, aconite, and compound camphor liniments may be made by anybody with methylated spirit. It is necessary, however, to obtain permission from the Board to use industrial methylated spirit in preparing these. Liniment of iodine may not be made with methylated spirit unless the express sanction of the Board of Inland Revenue is obtained by each individual maker. If such permission is obtained the liniment may legally be sold under the name "Iodine application," but it is a mistake to make this preparation with methylated spirit, as in a week or so it becomes intensely irritating to the eyes and skin, owing to the formation of iodo derivatives of acetone, amyl, and other impurities contained in wood alcohol.

Puzzled (225/62) writes: Would a prescription if written as follows require a medicine stamp on the bottle, supposing the dispenser chose to use Wright's preparation?

Liq. carbonis detergen. ... 5vj.

5ss. to the gallon of water used for a bath.

I am supposing the prescription would be written by a qualified medical man, and that no maker's name be specified. Supposing the above does require a medicine stamp, would quoting on the label "Squire's Companion, fol. 490," where the article is described, bring it within the category of known, admitted, and approved remedies, and, therefore, make no stamp required? I understand that if Wright's be specified, then it would require a stamp. [There is only one "Liquor Carbonis Detergens"—viz., that made by Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.—and whether "Wright's" is specified or not that preparation only can be supplied when "Liq. carbonis detergens" is written. The title is a registered trade-mark. As a proprietary preparation the liquor can be dispensed unstamped under the conditions permitted by the Board of Inland Revenue—that is, when mixed with another ingredient—and it is supplied by the makers unstamped "for dispensing only" (see *C. & D. Diary*, p. 437). As explained in an editorial article in this issue, proprietary medicines cannot under any circumstances enjoy the exemption as to known, admitted, and approved remedies. It is advisable in cases such as the above for the dispenser to advise the prescriber to add another ingredient to the remedy, e.g.:

Spt. lavandulæ ... 5j.
Liq. carbonis detergen. ad ... 5vj.

Misce.

Directions as above.

Such a compounded medicine as this is not dutiable.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

SOIL-FUMIGANT.—Referring to our reply to "J. H. L." and "Vindis" (*C. & D.*, June 6, p. 881), W. J. C. (219/10) informs us that the proportion of naphthalene is 25 per cent.

ALKALINE (220/45).—BUG-PEST.—The methods of ridding a house of bugs are the same as for cockroaches, which we gave at considerable length in the *C. & D.*, November 24, 1906, p. 806. It is too soon to repeat the information in these columns.

MONS. (221/17).—AMERICAN GOOSEBERRY-MILDEW.—We have given a good deal of information on this serious pest from the leaflets issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. See *C. & D.*, May 30, p. 820, April 27, 1907, p. 607, and June 22, 1907, p. 932. From these you will see that the official recommendation is a spray of 1 lb. of liver of sulphur in 32 gals. of water as a preventive and fungicide. During the winter a spray of copper sulphate 1 lb., soft soap 1 lb., in 25 gals. of water is employed. If you write to the Board of Agriculture,

4 Whitehall Place, London, S.W. (the letter need not be stamped), and ask for the leaflets about American gooseberry-mildew, you will be in possession of the fullest information obtainable on this subject. For the special preparation you mention see Messrs. Cooper & Nephews' advertisement in the *C. & D.*, May 25.

W. J. C. (219/10).—GREEN SULPHUR for spraying on strawberry plants to prevent mildew.—This is apparently a mixture of equal parts of precipitated sulphur and a substance resembling rottenstone. It is possibly a by-product of some manufacturing process, but the essential constituent is the sulphur, which is obtained in its finest state by precipitation. We are obliged for the information regarding the soil-fumigant.

J. W. (209/20).—We cannot say what your soldier customer intends by "rung" used in India with oxalic acid as a stain-remover. We suspect that it is a red earth which stands acid and restores the colour of scarlet cloth. Rung-amatta is a name given in India to a red earth. There is a well-known climbing plant in India called "rung." This is *Bauhinia Fahlii*, but it is chiefly valued for its fibre.

F. H. J. (213/58).—We do not think pure white carnauba wax is an article of commerce.

Mel Boracis (215/49).—GINGER-BEER POWDER:

Bruised ginger	...	...	...	36 oz.
Cream of tartar	...	...	...	14 oz.
Tartaric acid	...	...	...	4 oz.
Essence of lemon	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Mix and weigh into packets of $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. each, sufficient for 1 gal. of ginger-beer. The directions for use are: "Dissolve 12 oz. of sugar in 1 gal. of boiling water and pour on to the powder. When just warm add 2 oz. of yeast, and allow to ferment for four days, then bottle the product after straining through flannel." If it is desired to enlarge the size of the packets, part of the sugar, in coarse powder, can be mixed with the powder, when the quantity of sugar mentioned in the directions will need to be modified.

C. S. (219/39).—CHAIR-LEATHER POLISH.—You will find the following a satisfactory preparation for reviving the leather of chair seats and backs:

Five eggs,	
Sperm oil	6 oz.
Acetic acid	6 dr.
Glycerin	6 dr.
Oil of turpentine	1 oz.
Methylated spirit	5 oz.
Water to	30 oz.

Beat up the eggs thoroughly with an egg-beater. Mix the oils, acid, and glycerin, and add gradually to the eggs, using the beater constantly. Transfer to a bottle, and add the spirit diluted with its own volume of water. Do this gradually also, shaking well; then make up with water.

A drachm of birch-tar may be added to give this a Russia leather perfume.

Directions: Pour about a teaspoonful of the polish upon the chair-leather, and rub it gently over with a cotton rag until it is dry. A few minutes later polish with a clean rag. The leather backs of chairs should be left until the seats are polished; then use the wet rag, sprinkling a little of the polish upon it, and finish off with the dry rag.

Oralic (218/69).—TESTING LIME-WATER.—The simple method of testing lime-water is the one given in Proctor's "Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing" (*C. & D. Office*, 3s. 6d.). An accurately made solution of oxalic acid 2 grains in $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of water is kept ready, and after colouring 2 oz. of the lime-water with litmus, a quantity of the oxalic solution representing 2 grains of the acid is added. If the lime-water retains its blue colour, it is up to strength; if the tint be red, the water is deficient in lime, and must be rejected.

Season (219/1).—Japanese birdlime is the sticky substance used for fly strings and tapes.

Rhei (219/11).—We know of no cheaper gelatin capsules with loose lids than the kind you mention. You could, however, put the dog-medicine into ordinary soft gelatin capsules; these would probably suit your purpose equally well.

R. W. (213/61).—VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS is the blaeberry or whortleberry, which in various forms is used as a remedy for diarrhoea and dysentery. The preparations generally used are the extract, the syrup, and the tincture. The first-named is made from the juice of the fresh berries, which is allowed to ferment and is then filtered and evaporated. An article on the uses of *Vaccinium Myrtillus* appeared in the *C. & D.*, February 14, p. 272.

E. G. J. (223/5).—Estratto di Giusquiamo is Italian for extract of hyoscyamus.

F. J. H. (214/74).—GINGER-BEER PLANT.—We believe the cutting you send refers to the ginger-beer "plant" which country people use for making a beverage. It is a bacterium—*B. zylitum*.

F. J. F. (215/38) asks for information regarding Indian stick depilatory, which he says is well known among returned Army people. Perhaps some subscriber will reply to this?

W. C. (219/14).—(1) The calves are suffering from hoose or husk. The cough is spasmodic, and continues for some time, and the animals seem as if they would die of suffocation. The treatment is fully described in "Veterinary Counter-practice" (*C. & D. Office*, 3s. 6d.). (2) The process of obtaining a patent is described in the *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, p. 464. (3) To become an optician you should read "The Chemist-Optician" (*C. & D. Office*, 4s.), which gives all the information on the subject you desire.

Remijia (213/6).—TEST FOR SILVER (METAL).—Probably the simplest test is to put a drop of water on the article and rub with the sharp end of a piece of sulphurated potash. If silver a dark stain is at once produced. When lightly rubbed with a cloth it looks bronzy-brown and is difficult to remove. So far as we know no other metal behaves in the same way. You can familiarise yourself with the reaction by experimenting on a shilling. It is well to polish the surface first with, say, a little prepared chalk.

Inquiry (223/73).—Wholesale houses are not as a rule money-lenders, but some are not averse to giving financial support to men who have exceptional business ability, and who are good buyers.

J. M. (225/72).—Carbolic acid is a reliable fumigant for hen-coops where the birds are affected with Gapes. The coops should, however, be well washed out with a 1-in-20 watery solution of the acid. The birds themselves may be placed in a closed shed and a few drachms of acid vaporised in it, so that they breathe the phenolated air for half an hour or so.

L. A. W. (222/55).—(1) PLASTER CAST OF FOOT.—There are several methods of taking a plaster cast of the foot, which vary in the processes of making the mould. The mould of the foot may be taken at one time or by sections. For the former the procedure is as follows: The foot is well greased with a mixture of tallow and oil, taking care to stick down the hair flat on the skin. A large dish or specially made box is then provided, and three pieces of cork of equal size are placed in position beneath the ball of the big toe, the outside point, and the heel of the foot. The object of these pieces of cork is to steady the foot and allow the plaster to flow underneath. Next provide some greased string and place a piece down the front of the leg over the instep to the toes. A little paste here and there may be used to keep the string in position, but the upper end should be brought up over the knee and held by the person whose foot is being cast. The other end is laid without undue tension in a direct line across the dish. Another thread is passed under the instep of the foot and carried up both sides of the leg to the knee, where the ends are held. Threads are similarly laid up the back of the foot and round the heel and side of the foot, the ends being left so that they can be retained. The purpose of the threads is to cut the mould into sections and so allow the foot to be withdrawn without injury to the mould. Plaster of Paris is then added to about $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of warm water until the mixture is of a thick creamy consistence, when it is carefully poured under the foot without disturbing the greased threads. As the plaster sets it is piled up round the foot until the parts to be moulded are covered to a depth of about 1 in. When the plaster is nearly set the various threads are withdrawn, so as to cut the plaster into sections. The mould is allowed to set, and after well oiling is put together and in turn filled with liquid plaster of Paris to make the cast. It is not difficult to take the mould in sections. The lower part of the foot is first moulded, and when nearly set the foot is taken away and the edges of the mould trimmed smooth. This section is oiled at the edges, and the front of the foot similarly moulded. The final section made is the upper part of the foot. In place of plaster of Paris some bootmakers use pipeclay mixed with water into a stiff paste as the material for making the mould, or equal parts of fullers' earth and vaseline. The surface of these pastes and the foot are copiously dusted with French chalk to prevent adhesion.

(2) "L. A. W." also asks what is the best cement for fastening the porous candles into the metal sockets of a filter. Plaster of Paris, Portland cement, and cementum have failed. Perhaps some reader with experience in this matter can supply the information?

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1908.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are desired to take note that the advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Required, Exchange Column, &c., belong to the **PREPAID CLASS**, and to ensure the due insertion of the announcements the remittances must accompany the instructions. A great amount of unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the non-observance of this regulation, and the Publisher hopes that the advertisers will assist in the quick preparation and despatch of the Supplement by strictly observing this rule. Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

A Standard of Excellence
in publicity is secured by
advertising in this Supplement.
It pays to pay for advertising
herein.

Our Flag aye flies in the forefront.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of **SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.**

1.—LONDON (Northern Suburb).—General Retail, with some Dispensing; returns last year between £1,300 and £1,400, increasing; net profit 20 per cent.; convenient residence, with garden attached; terms, lease and goodwill, £100; stock and fixtures at valuation.

2.—LONDON, S.W. (good Business Thoroughfare).—Cash Business; returns, present rate, £1,200; gross profit about 65 per cent.; the shop is nicely fitted and well stocked; lock-up shop; lease if required; price £1,000.

3.—BANKS OF THE UPPER THAMES (situate in a good position in the main road).—Well-established Business; increasing income; returns last year £644; net profit £208; handsome shop; good house; rent £50; new lease will be granted; valuation terms entertained.

4.—CITY (within easy distance of).—Death Vacancy.—Old-established Business; middle-class; returns £700, all profitable business; well-fitted, attractive shop, situate in busy main road; valuation of stock and fixtures only required; late owner held the business 40 years.

5.—KENT (Seaport).—General Retail Business, situate in busy thoroughfare; returns average £750; full profits; one or two good Proprietaries are included; small residence; rent moderate; price about £650.

6.—WILTSHIRE.—Mixed Business; no serious opposition; returns between £1,600 and £1,700 per annum; large double-fronted shop, with exceptionally good house attached; orchard 2½ acres; price £750, for which full value is offered.

7.—KENT (main line of rail).—Good middle-class Business, situate in residential locality; returns between £550 and £600 yearly; very good house; side entrance; vendor being desirous of selling immediately will accept a very reasonable sum.

8.—WEST OF ENGLAND (Fashionable Health Resort).—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Gilbey's Agency; returns average under manager between £1,400 and £1,500 per annum; rent £48; lock-up shop; held on lease; price £900.

9.—SOUTH-WEST COAST.—Well-established Business, Light Retail, Photographic, and Optical; returns last year £625; net profit about one-third; nicely appointed house; rent £40; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures, and small premium to be arranged.

10.—KENT (Market Town).—General Retail Business; established 1798; returns £608 (about); net profit £191; rent £40 (sub-let £13 10s.); serious illness cause of sale; valuation terms entertained, about £350.

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WANTED, by gentleman well connected with Wholesale and Retail Chemists, first-class London Agency; orders solicited and stock kept in conjunction with business already established; highest references. Write, with full particulars, "Wholesale" (57/23), Office of this Paper.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND TESTIMONIALS.—Assistants should not send their photographs to advertisers of Situations Open unless they are specially requested to do so, and then enclose a stamp for return. In no case should the originals of testimonials be sent; copies suffice until negotiations are approaching completion, when the originals may be submitted at the employer's risk.

BIRMINGHAM.—Good all-round Assistant required; qualification not necessary; young, and Store experience preferred. State age, height, references, with photo (to be returned), "M.P.S.," c/o Mr. Smiley, 109 Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Manchester.

BOLTON (Lancs).—Outdoor; an energetic Counter Assistant, with thorough knowledge of Photographic trade; close 1 o'clock on Wednesdays. Waller & Riley, Ltd., Cash Chemists, Bolton, Lancashire.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, Assistant; must be of gentlemanly address; good references; reliable Dispenser; age preferred about 28 to 33; half-day from about 2 P.M.; salary (outdoors) 35s. Apply, by letter, with photo, "F. W. C.," 56 Lansdown Place, Hove.

BRISTOL.—Wanted, qualified Junior Dispenser; outdoors. Apply, Ferris & Co., Ltd., Union Street, Bristol.

BRISTOL.—Energetic Junior, about 20 (outdoors), to put up stock and assist at counter; hours 8.30 A.M. till 8.30 P.M.; one early evening a week at 5. Address, "Chemist," c/o Anstey, Littleton & Co., 1 Stephen Street, Bristol.

BUCKINGHAM.—Wanted, Senior Assistant, accustomed to good-class country business; knowledge of Photography; hours 8 to 7.30, Saturdays to 9.30; weekly half-holiday from 2; live in; sleep out (bedroom found). State age, height, salary, references, with photo (to be returned), Brown, Chemist, Buckingham.

SITUATIONS OPEN *(continued.)*

RETAIL—continued.

CARDIFF.—Assistant wanted, accustomed to Store business, and a good Counterman, salary 35s., outdoors. Apply, with references, age, height, and photo, to Duck & Son, Chemists, Cardiff.

CARDIFF.—Qualified Assistant, to manage a branch; must be a thoroughly reliable business man, and have had some experience in Photographic trade. State age, height, references, salary required, and enclose carte, to W. T. Hicks, 63 Richmond Road, Cardiff.

COUNTRY.—Very easy berth offered to a qualified Assistant recuperating health or to a man working for the Major; accurate Dispenser and knowledge of Photography; unmarried; sobriety and discretion essential. State age, salary (which must be moderate), and references, and enclose photo, which will be returned, to 61 6, Office of this Paper.

CROYDON.—Wanted, smart qualified Assistant (outdoors), good Counterman and Dispenser, with Photographic experience; no Sunday duty; half-day weekly. Apply, enclosing C.D.V., with full particulars, to W. H. Gill, 40 George Street, Croydon.

EASTBOURNE.—Improver wanted (at once), for high-class Dispensing business. State salary (outdoors), with usual particulars enclosing carte, to H. R. Browne, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE.—Junior Assistant from July 7 to September 26; indoors; bachelor household. Usual particulars to Veale, 45 Seaside Road, Eastbourne.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—Junior Assistant for July, August, and September. Light Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; no Sunday duty. Howard Pharmacist, Great Yarmouth.

HOYLAKES (Cheshire).—Wanted, from July 27, an Assistant for a few weeks; good-class Dispensing and Photographic experience. References and remuneration to Jennings & Co., Hoylake, Cheshire.

Huddersfield.—Wanted, an unqualified Junior Assistant; hours 8.30 to 7.30; every alternate Wednesday afternoon holiday, no Sunday duty. Apply, Secretary, Dodd & Co., Ltd., 44 King Street, Huddersfield.

LEEDS.—Wanted, at once, smart Junior Assistant; must be a good Dispenser and Counterman. Apply, giving full particulars, to Chas. F. Thackray, 70 Great George Street, Leeds.

LIVERPOOL.—Immediately, qualified Manager; age about 30; married preferred; knowledge of Optics and Photography essential; house provided; half-holiday weekly. State full particulars as to previous engagements, age, height, salary required, to F. J. Parker, Huyton, Liverpool.

LINCOLN.—Junior required, indoors, for about 3 months, for Light Retail and Dispensing business; good Dispenser, and one able to take temporary charge of small branch. Apply, with usual references and salary required, to David S. Wark, Pb. Chemist, 370 High Street, Lincoln.

LIVERPOOL (Near).—Man wanted, either qualified or unqualified; lower-class trade; or elderly man only requiring partial employment might suit. Address, stating age, salary, and experience, to 59/58, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified Assistant wanted (indoors), with good experience in Dispensing and Light Retail; thoroughly reliable; aged 22-23. Apply, Davies, 485 King's Road, West Chelsea, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant wanted, end of June, for West-end Dispensing business; indoors; not over 30. Apply, with full particulars, Lynn, 94 Queen's Road, Bayswater.

LONDON.—Qualified Manager wanted at once; indoors; small salary and large commission; view to purchase or otherwise; references required. Apply, stating age and experience, to 58/5, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.E.—Dispenser to a Doctor wanted for a Surgery; evenings only; must be quick and accurate. Apply, 57/7, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Competent Junior Assistant, outdoors, for good-class Dispensing and Retail business; must have good experience in Photography and Dispensing, and be able to take charge of stock; hours 8.30 to 9, Thursdays to 1.30; alternate Sunday evening duty. Please state age, height, previous experience, and salary required, enclosing photo, to "Romford" (58/57), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—An Assistant (about 21) for good-class Dispensing business; 2 employed; indoors; good opportunity for experience in Dispensing. Send reference and usual particulars to J. W. Feltwell, Chemist, 91 Hammersmith Road, West Kensington.

LONDON, W.—Assistant wanted, June 25, unqualified, indoors, for Dispensing, Light Retail, and Photographic. Please state age, experience, and salary required to W. B. Nelson, 4 Malise Road, West Kensington.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, shortly, a smart outdoor Assistant about 27 years of age for up-to-date middle-class business; knowledge of Photographic trade essential; must be good Counterman and of good address; one half-day off weekly; Sunday duties 4 hours every third week. Apply, with full particulars, C. Breeze, 119 Mitcham Lane, Streatham, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, a capable Assistant; indoors. Apply personally, or by letter enclosing photo, Charles W. Brumwell, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 6 Weymouth Street, Portland Place, W.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant wanted for high-class Dispensing business; indoors. Apply, personally if possible, or with usual particulars, stating age, height, and salary required, to E. Hemingway, 20 Portman Street, Portman Square, London, W.

LONDON, S.W.—Improver or Junior for Light Retail and Dispensing business, with some Photographic. Apply, with full particulars, to F. P. Ordish, 204 High Road, Balham, S.W.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant; indoors. Apply, enclosing photo and stating all particulars, salary, etc., to J. B. Barnes & Son, 225 and 227 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.

LONDON, N.W.—Junior Assistant (20 to 22) with good-class experience in Dispensing and Counter work; time for study or classes; abstainer preferred. Please state usual particulars and enclose photo if convenient to G. Dauncey, 6 Nugent Terrace, St. John's Wood.

LONDON, N.—Assistant; indoors; salary £40 to £50, according to experience; hours 8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M.; two evenings from 6 P.M. or half-day off weekly; alternate Sunday duty (evening only). Apply, stating experience, when disengaged, and giving names of references, "Chemist," 115a Stoke Newington Road, N.

LONDON.—Qualified, or good unqualified, for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; good Dispenser and capable of taking charge if required; good references required; personal interview; age about 28. 61/30, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, a good all-round Assistant; indoors; about 23 to 26, having served apprenticeship with a Chemist; possessing Hall qualification; free two evenings weekly from 6. Address "Y. Z.," Messrs. Davy, Hill & Hodgkinson, 62 Park Street, Southwark, S.E.

LONDON, W.—Immediately, good salary; gentlemanly Assistant; qualified; well up in Dispensing; town experience and good references; some knowledge Photography; personal interview. Howard, 4 Napier Road, Kensington, W. Telephone 69 Kensington.

LONDON, N.—Wanted, a competent Manager; must be a good Prescriber; first-class references indispensable; outdoors. Apply, personally or by letter, to Walker's Drug-stores, 100 Myddleton Road, Bowes Park, N.

LONDON, N.E.—Qualified Assistant, under 30 preferred, for Store business; good references essential; must be energetic and of good appearance. If writing, send photo and terms, J. Edmunds & Co., Ltd., 33 High Street, Kingsland, N.E.

LONDON, E.—Qualified Assistant to Manage Branch Stores; applicant must be of good appearance, smart, and show first-class references for at least 3 years; married or single; house over premises if necessary; salary and commission. Apply, with full particulars, 62/33, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Junior (outdoors), wanted at once; must be good Counterman; easy hours; 3 kept. Apply, in first instance, with full particulars, to "Radix" (62/26), Office of this Paper.

LYNTON, N. D.—Wanted, Assistant (aged about 23), indoors, good appearance and address, Photography, good Dispensing experience, for summer months in high-class business. Enclose photo if possible, and give recent references and salary required, S. Lester.

MANCHESTER (near).—Improver or Junior in good-class Dispensing business; indoors. Please state age, height, experience, salary required, and enclose photo, Edward Kershaw, Chemist, Alderley Edge, near Manchester.

MARGATE.—Wanted, for season (3 or 4 months), a competent Assistant with experience in good Retail and Dispensing business; aged about 24. State full particulars in letter of last two engagements, height, and salary required (outdoors), to J. B. & Co., 2 Ethelbert Terrace, Margate.

MARGATE.—Wanted, for about 3 months, competent Assistant; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing; outdoor. Please state full particulars (in first letter) of experience, age, height, salary required, when disengaged, and enclose photo, to D. T. Evans, Chemist, Margate.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Qualified Assistant in good-class Dispensing business. State age, height, experience, also salary expected, Proctor, Son & Clague, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NEWENT (Glos.).—Wanted, reliable, active, qualified Manager for Country Druggist's business; Agricultural district, small town; middle-aged, single gentleman (abstainer preferred) offered comfortable home; light duties; highest references to ability and personal character required; moderate salary; indoors. Full particulars, C. Thurston, Newent, Gloucestershire.

OXFORD.—Qualified Assistant, indoors, to assist at Dispensing Counter and make Pharmaceutical Preparations. Full particulars to Dolbear & Goodall (late Hitchcock & Co.), Chymists, 108 High Street, Oxford.

PARIS.—Qualified Assistant of good experience and address; knowledge of French preferred. Apply, giving full particulars of age, height, etc., to Roberts & Co., 76 New Bond Street, W.

PARIS.—Gentlemanly English Assistant of high character and good Dispensing experience; must speak French well; salary 250 francs a month (with board) and a commission on sales after November; commission for the first year not less than 25 francs monthly, and 50 francs in the second year. Apply, with references, to 57/4, Office of this Paper.

RAMSGATE.—Wanted, Junior Assistant; unqualified; outdoors; knowledge of Photography. State salary, reference, and full particulars, A. Holmes, Chemist, Ramsgate.

ROYAL SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL, GUILDFORD.—Male Dispenser wanted, one with previous hospital appointments preferred; salary £100, rising by increments of £5 every two years to a maximum of £120; candidates must be willing to devote their whole time to the duties, must possess the Pharmaceutical Society's qualifications, and be able to manufacture preparations; applications, stating age (which must not be over 40) and experience, with copies of not more than 3 recent testimonials, to be sent to the Secretary at the Hospital not later than Monday, July 6, 1908; selected candidates allowed third-class return fare; canvassing will disqualify.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Smart, gentlemanly, qualified Assistant required; aged 23 to 30; good salary and permanency for suitable man; must possess exemplary character for honesty, sobriety, and ability as a Salesman; one or two Juniors also required. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

SOUTH WALES.—Qualified Manager wanted; salary £150; outdoors; good Prescriber and Extractor, and knowledge of Photography; permanency. Only first-class business men need apply, with references and photo, to Edwards, 192 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.

TORQUAY.—Qualified Senior, competent to manage, married, for branch business; outdoors; applicants please state age, height, and full details of experience, photo, salary required; one seeking permanency preferred. F. March, F.R.Met.Soc., Torquay.

WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE.—Wanted, about third week July, Assistant for season; indoor; qualification not essential; Light Retail and Photography. Apply, with particulars, salary, etc., Francis, Chemist, Walton-on-the-Naze.

WEYMOUTH.—Wanted, immediately, an unqualified Assistant; outdoors; must be of gentlemanly appearance and address; easy hours. Apply, with full particulars, references, and photograph, Rogers, Chemist, Weymouth.

WHITBY.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant, accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Photographic business, for season commencing early July. Wm. Ruff, West Cliff Pharmacy, Whitby.

WHITCHURCH, Shropshire.—Wanted for 3 months a qualified Assistant of good address; used to good-class country trade; aged about 24; hours very short; half-holiday; no Sunday duty. State salary required (outdoor), and enclose references and particulars to P. G. Morgan, Chemist, Whitechurch, Salop.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Martyn's Stores, Ltd., require smart, energetic qualified Manager for lock-up Branch in good working-class district; suit single man; remuneration partly by results; state salary required and particulars of engagements had during last three years; applications without last information not considered.

A GOOD capable Assistant, qualification not essential, but preferred, in about two or three weeks' time; must be well up in all branches of a good class country business. State fullest particulars in first letter as to age, height, reference, photo, salary (indoors), "Rex," Davy Hill & Co., Park Lane, Southwark, London.

A SSISTANT in a good-class Dispensing Country Retail. State age, height, salary (indoors), reference, and experience (hours 8 to 8). "Omega," Wright, Layman & Umney, 43 Southwark Street, London.

BRADLEY & BOURDAS, 6 Pont Street, will require, July 1, a qualified Assistant; about 25. Apply personally, between 11 and 6, to Mr. Bourdas, at 48 Belgrave Road, London, S.W., or by letter.

JOHN BARKER & CO., LTD., Kensington, W., require a Counter Assistant; 2 o'clock Saturdays; no Sunday duty; personal application necessary. Apply R. E. Baron.

JUNIOR or Improver (not over 25) for good-class Store business, London, S.E.; outdoors; no Sunday duty. State full particulars of experience, salary required, to 58/32, Office of this Paper.

LARGE firm of qualified Chemists have opening for qualified Manager, who has had good experience and desires a comfortable permanency; married man preferred. State age, experience, when at liberty, and salary required, to 61/013, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM wanted, qualified, good experience, for City business; hours 9 to 7; from July 20 to September 12. Apply, by letter, to Knowles & Phillips, 47 Miurores, London.

LOCUM wanted for two weeks from June 22. Apply, stating age and salary required, to the Balliol Drug Stores, Barnard Castle.

MANAGER wanted for Branch in small Black Country town; married preferred; must be qualified, good Prescriber, and have undeniable references. Apply, stating all usual particulars and salary required, to 56/19, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME Assistant wanted (temporarily), from August 17, for Dispensing. Apply to "K." (224/23), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant; Midland town; good Dispenser and smart Counterman; wanted at first at main business to train for management of branch. Full particulars of salary required, experience, etc., in first letter (if photo sent, please write name and address on back), "Thialion" (58/02), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant for good-class suburban business; Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; hours 8 to 8; half-day each week; 3 hours duty alternate Sundays. Full particulars as to salary, indoor or out, age, height, and references, enclosing photo, "Chemist," 161 Monument Road, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED Assistant required for Relief work at branch shops; must be energetic, experienced, and accustomed to brisk Retail; satisfactory references required; outdoors; no Sunday duty; one afternoon each week. State age, height, salary, quote references, and enclose photo, to Managing Director, Hodder & Co., 5 Nelson Street, Bristol.

QUALIFIED Assistant (indoors) wanted, immediately, for country business; a permanency; hours light, 8.30 to 8, Wednesdays till 1, Saturdays till 10; no extra duty. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, with photo, if possible, to 59/18, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant for Bromley, Kent; gentlemanly; smart; unmarried; abstainer preferred; not over 30; personal interview if possible; if not, send photo (to be returned); applications not answered in three days not considered. Henry St. D. Francis, M.P.S., 2 Herbert Villas, Station Avenue, Sandown, I.W.

WANTED, end of month, Chemist for country Branch; must be good Extractor and Dental Fitter; house free; salary and commission on Dental work; aged 30-40. Photo, references "Permanent," 6 Potter Street, Worksop.

WANTED, at once, a qualified Assistant for the Mixed trade in a working-class district, a cash trade of small amounts; outdoors; no Sunday duty; Thursday half-holiday. State age, if single or married, salary required, and references for the last three or four years, Watts, 596 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.

WANTED, at once, a qualified Welsh-speaking indoor Assistant, with knowledge of Photography, to Manage a business in small watering-place in North Wales. Apply, stating salary and references, to 52/26, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, early in July, for an old-established, quiet business, a competent Assistant, qualified or not, with good references as to ability, character, and conduct. 58/19, Office of this Paper.

WANTED (immediately) qualified Assistant for Mixed business; able to Prescribe, Extract, and understand Photography. Apply, giving age, experience, references, and salary required, Bennisson, Chemist, North Ormesby, Middlebro.

WANTED, immediately, smart unqualified man; aged about 30; married; capable of taking charge of branch; permanency. State fullest particulars in first letter, 61/15, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Assistant; middle age; used to Store business; outdoors. Appln, Chemist, Exeter.

WANTED, qualified man to take sole charge of small business (seaside); of good appearance and address; abstainer; aged about 30; salary (indoors) £80 per annum. Apply, with references, to "Saxin" (63/41), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN (continued.)

RETAIL—continued.

YOUNG qualified man wanted, at once, for a good business, where excellent experience can be obtained; splendid prospects. State age and salary desired to 61, 103, Office of this Paper.

SANITARY Inspectors.—Lady Health Visitors.—Salaries £100 to £350; open to all; those desiring change should qualify for above appointments; Postal Course of Lessons now commencing for Exams. in London and the Provinces, Scotland, Ireland, and the Colonies; 450 successful candidates, and fully half had no previous Sanitary knowledge; fee 25s. Musheus, Sanitary Expert, Sunderland.

DOSE Tables for Students of Pharmacy.—We have printed as a twenty-four page booklet a table showing the adult doses in ordinary cases of the principal medicinal agents, and have added metric equivalents for dispensing and a complete table of atomic weights, comprising the B.P. figures and the International Committee's latest pronouncements (O=16 and H=1). The booklet measures 4 in. by 2½ in., and can be carried in the vest pocket. Copies can be obtained from **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST** (Book Department), 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., for three penny stamps per copy, post free.

* * A Subscriber (223 15) writes: I should like to say I think very highly of that handy little book of "Doses." I have found it very useful.

WHOLESALE.

LONDON, W.—Junior, principally for Light Wholesale Proprietary trade; easy hours, close 3 Saturdays; suit a young man requiring time for study; furnished bedroom provided. "Statim" (58/16), Office of this Paper.

LONDON Representatives required, with an established connection, to sell packed Pharmaceutical and Toilet goods; salary and commission; must be thoroughly up to date. "Phoenix" (227/18), Office of this Paper.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for a young Chemist to travel in London. "Speciality" (227/81), Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Manager (qualified by examination) required for large Wholesale Drug and Sundries warehouse. State age, experience, salary required, and all customary information. "A. B." (61/32), Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Travellers wanted immediately to call on Retail Chemists, Provinces only, offering a well-advertised and easily sold line of goods; applicants must be pushing and tactful; good commission offered to suitable men. Reply, with references and fullest particulars, to 63, 19, Office of this Paper.

INVOICE Clerk.—Required, in leading London Wholesale house, smart, accurate Invoice Clerk; good penman; must have held similar position. Apply, stating age, experience, salary required, etc., to 225, 66, Office of this Paper.

PILLMAKER wanted by a London firm, with thorough practical experience of the Manufacture of Pills on a large scale by modern and up-to-date machinery, and expert knowledge of the various kinds of coating. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and wages required, to 62/31, Office of this Paper.

SURGICAL Instruments.—Wanted, first-class Assistant as Salesman in provincial house. Apply, giving full experience, age, and salary required, to 59/16, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS, town and country, with good connection among Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Oilmen, Chemists, etc., wanted for "Gotim" fly-catchers. Send references and state ground covered to Andren & Co., 2 Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.

TRAVELLER (country) calling upon Chemists and Hairdressers on commission, to sell Glass Bottles, Perfumery, and Essential Oils. State ground covered, 227/56, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS wanted, calling upon Chemists, to cover London and suburbs; one for Eastern and North-Eastern and Midland Counties; one for West of England and South Wales; also one for Lancashire and Yorkshire; must be smart, capable Salesmen, to introduce Packed Specialities; splendid opening for capable men. Write, stating ground covered, experience, salary, etc., together with photo, Woolley's, Ltd., Blackburn.

WANTED, by well-known and old-established firm of London Wholesale Druggists, a thoroughly competent Representative to visit India during the autumn season. Apply, stating previous experience, salary, etc., to "Calcutta" (227/48), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Chemist wanted by a Wholesale firm; must be qualified and have had a thorough Pharmaceutical training; progressive position for a man of good business ability. Applications should be accompanied by full particulars, such as age, previous experience, salary required, etc. "Y. C." (226/36), Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

MESSRS. DOLBEAR & GOODALL (late Hitchcock & Co.), Chemists, 108 High Street, Oxford, require a well-educated youth as Pupil.

WANTED, a well-educated youth, who has passed his Preliminary examination, as indoor Apprentice; moderate premium. Apply to N. G. Beck, Dispensing Chemist, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RETAIL.

DISPENSER, part or whole time; good references; disengaged. "S. S." 175 Kennington Road, S.E.

ASSISTANT, experienced, as Manager, Locum, or Dispenser. "H. G.", 6 Willow Avenue, Barnes, S.W.

DISENGAGED, Locum, Branch Manager, or Assistant; 40; qualified; married. Burton, 67a Queen's Road, Battersea, S.W.

SCOTCHMAN (25), qualified, first-class London experience, seeks situation in the East or on the Continent with good firm; start October. 51/29, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, married (29), requires permanency; town or country; Counter, Dispensing, Photo; highest references; disengaged. Hannath, 7 Eign Street, Hereford.

MANAGER of Branch, Locum; West-end and country experience; Prescriber; steady, reliable, energetic, trustworthy; well recommended; aged 45; disengaged June 25. "Statim," c/o Clarke, Chemist, Surbiton.

LOCUM; disengaged June 22 Bates, Chemist, 53 Lenden Road, Colchester.

MANAGER; qualified; experienced; married. Farthing, Victoria Road, Devizes.

LOCUM or season; qualified; first-class experience. "Chemist," 19 Guilford Street, W.C.

LOCUM; qualified; aged 36; tall; disengaged July 6. "H.", c/o Lloyd, Chemist, Colwyn Bay.

LADY Dispenser (Hall) disengaged; Doctor or Institute. "R.," 1 Colet Gardens, Kensington.

LADY Dispenser; unqualified; Institution or Doctor. 16 Beaconsfield Crescent, Low Fell, Gateshead.

JUNIOR; 22; unqualified; abstainer; season or permanent. "Radix," 23 Mina Street, Llanelli.

FRENCH Chemist (27), speaking Italian and English, West-end experience, good references, small salary, desires situation. Chiantel, 109 Grosvenor Road, London, N.

LADY Dispenser, Hall certificate, desires post; doctor, institution. 60/11, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST (L.P.S.I.) wants situation in England; holiday or permanent. M. C. Murray, Bangor.

LOCUM; qualified; disengaged; highest recommendations; abstainer. 60/37, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or Manager; qualified; disengaged; first-class experience. "H.," 23 Elms Avenue, Eastbourne.

DISPENSER; Hospital or Surgery, or Locum to Chemist; good experience. 65/20, Office of this Paper.

JULY 20th.—Assistant; unqualified; excellent references. "Menth," 41 Albert Road, Southampton.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; outdoors; part travelling not objected to; disengaged. 62/25, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant or Locum; reliable Dispenser; disengaged. "Specs," 17 Beaconsfield Road, Acton Green, W.

AS Assistant or Branch Manager; good all-round experience; unqualified. "G. W.," 1 Arthur Street East, London.

JUNIOR or Improver; 20; 6 ft.; good references; London preferred; disengaged. G. Port, 52 Felsham Road, Putney, S.W.

MANAGER; qualified; best experience; middle age; Refractionist; good reference. "Tall" (61/18), Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or Temporary engagement; qualified; disengaged; highest references; seaside preferred; abstainer. 60/38, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Manager; qualified; good London experience; Photography; first-class references. Apply, "P. M. H.," 165 Fortress Road, N.W.

DISPENSER (doctor's); unqualified; disengaged; good experience; excellent references. Apply 68 Lavender Grove, Dalston, N.E.

LOCUM or otherwise; competent Assistant; married; disengaged in few days; Extractor and Prescriber. "Squills," 99 Victoria Road, Peckham.

CHEMISTS and Herbalists.—Qualified (Minor) man with varied experience; disengaged shortly; town or country. "Veritas" (60/2), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT, 26, requires berth, Dispensing, Counter, Photographic, and Optical; outdoors; good experience. "A. R." (62/37), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (30), many years in business on own account, seeks employment from July 20 to beginning of October; Prescriber, Photo., etc. Apply 225/5, Office of this Paper.

HOLIDAY or temporary engagement required; qualified; 28; excellent experience and references; disengaged July 28 (about). Clark, 29 Silver Street, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.

LOCUM or Permanency; gentlewoman (qualified) wishes re-engagement; experienced Doctors' and Institution Dispensing; Bookkeeper. "Rookwood," Capel Road, Forest Gate.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; permanency; aged 36; tall; first-class experience; excellent testimonials, disengaged July 18, seeks permanency. "Chemist," 30 Garnet Street, Middlesbrough.

BRANCH Manager, qualified, married, 30, 15 years' good experience, excellent testimonials, disengaged July 18, seeks permanency. "Chemist," 30 Garnet Street, Middlesbrough.

JUNIOR, "Square" Student (Swiss) wishes situation during summer vacations (July-October) in London West End pharmacy; good references. "Laurus," 8 Sudbourne Road, Brixton Hill, S.W.

MANAGER of Branch, Locum, or Assistant; qualified; experienced Prescriber; steady and reliable; good references; single; tall; aged 42; moderate salary. "Prescriber" (58/11), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER, qualified (33), married, abstainer, thoroughly reliable, experienced, and capable, desires permanent management of good Mixed Country Retail, or work up neglected business on mutual terms; disengaged 30th. "Chemist," c/o Millard, Avonmouth.

SMART Assistant; aged 21; used to quick Store Trade; good window-dresser; 5½ years present situation; excellent references; salary required, 30s. to 32s. weekly. "Phyll," 103 Shakespeare Road, Herne Hill.

LOCUM; qualified; experienced; disengaged July 7; abstainer. Lee, 50 Crowhill Park, Torquay.

LADY Chemist desires engagement for season; Retail. "Chemist," 16 Exchange Buildings, Birmingham.

JUNIOR; Improver; Manchester district; outdoors; disengaged. A. Bowker, 79 Gardner Road, Prestwich.

LOCUM or Temporary; booking dates for season. Muir, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Crowle, Doncaster.

MANAGER, Senior, or Locum; outdoors; London; experienced. "Minor," 13 Trafalgar Square, Chelsea.

IMPROVER (Junior); aged 17; 4 years' experience; Birkenhead or district. "L. C.," 25 Southitt Road, Birkenhead.

QUALIFIED; 25; Continental experience; disengaged; season or permanency. Parry, Mynachdy, Ystrad-meurig.

DAY-LOCUM; Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays; good experience; Prescriber. "Extractor," 199 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.

DISENGAGED; competent; experienced; good references; Locum or holiday work. "T.," 111 Sugden Road, Clapham Common.

MANAGER or Assistant; qualified; 25; energetic; London and provincial experience; outdoors. Marshall, 278 High Street, Lincoln.

JUNIOR; 21; excellent references; short hours, or time for study; outdoors preferred; disengaged. P. Dowling, 7 High Street, Andover.

LOCUM; qualified; excellent references; disengaged July 1 to 11 inclusive; whole or part. Caius, 21a Castletown Road, West Kensington.

LOCUM, for summer months; qualified; 9 years' best London and provincial experience; free after July 10. "J. R.," 45 Polsloe Road, Exeter.

ASSISTANT (24) seeks situation; out or in doors; used to quick, high-class Counter practice; give good references. 57/1, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; smart; tall; exceptional experience; undeniable reference; disengaged early July. Bidie, c/o Price, Old Hill, Birmingham.

ASSISTANT; qualified; competent; used to taking charge; aged 24; married; disengaged end of June. J. Sharps, 40 Clarendon Road, Croydon.

DOCTOR'S Dispenser; whole time; unqualified; experienced; Extractor; would collect; permanency; country preferred. 55/33, Office of this Paper.

HALF-TIME situation in London; near Schools preferred; good experience. F. B. Arnold, c/o Mr. H. S. Arnold, Chemist, Cwmavon, Port Talbot.

HOMOEOPATH; disengaged July; first-class Counter Dispensing; Prescriber; highest references; can take charge; unqualified. "O. K.," 7 Teunyson Road, Bath.

ENERGETIC Branch Manager; experienced Prescriber, good Counterman; abstainer; middle-aged; single; unqualified. "Prompt," 11 Sea View Terrace, Sheerness.

MANAGER or Locum; qualified; good experience and references; dates booked forward; now disengaged; salary 40s. per week. "Chemist," 2 Commercial Road, Spalding.

QUALIFIED man (35), single and active, with good varied experience and references, seeks permanency with or without small interest; advertiser could give whole time to business; locality no object; disengaged shortly. Replies invited by "Bona-fide" (59/13), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

ASSISTANT; apprenticed; last situation 8 years. "T.," 20 Hawstead Road, Catford.

JUNIOR (20), tall, desires situation in Wholesale; 5 years in Retail. 61/14, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE; energetic and hard worker. "A. B.," 29 Winchester Road, Hampstead, N.W.

RELIABLE Junior desires re-engagement in Wholesale house. "Lamellæ," 4 Jesmond Terrace, Whitely Bay.

SITUATIONS WANTED—cont.

WHOLESALE—continued.

QUALIFIED Chemist (30) seeks appointment as Representative in Scotland for Drugs or Sundries. 58/24, Office of this Paper.

CHEMICAL Laboratory.—As Improver; 3 years in Technical College; moderate salary. "R. G. B.," 46 Stafford Road, Forest Gate.

JUNIOR; smart, energetic; good address; 6 years' good experience; Wet, Pill, Tablet, and Laboratory. "Elect," 34 St. Edmund's Road, Gateshead.

DRUGGIST Sundries work wanted at home by experienced Machinist; can take large quantities; cut out if required. "Sundries" (59/15), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, young, energetic, desires re-engagement with good house; Drugs, Sundries, Instruments; excellent references. "Potassium" (59/35), Office of this Paper.

AS Representative for Drugs, Sundries, or Specialities; Pharmaceutical Chemist; good connection Thames Valley; excellent references. "Bonus," 51 Conduit Street, W.

AS Traveller, sound Midland connection, energetic, desires to represent good house; splendid references; salary and commission. "Energy" (61/22), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE calling upon Chemists in London and suburbs requires commission, whole or part time; good connection; 7 years' experience; excellent references. Address, "W. H. S.," 19 Alexandra Park Road, Muswell Hill, N.

TO Perfumers and Toilet-soap Manufacturers.—Perfumer and Manager, now disengaged, with 25 years' practical experience, seeks a similar appointment in a good firm. Particulars, W. G. Beisly, Victoria Avenue, Grappenhall, Cheshire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—40 Brunner Mond Ordinary, 45; 484 Canwal Ordinary 3s. 3d., 288 Preference 10s. 6d.; 100 G. B. Kent Preference, 19s. 3d. e.d.; 28 Meggeson Ordinary, 19s. 3d.; 10 Evans Lescher Preference, 45 8s. 9d.; 300 Stevenson & Howell 5 per cent. Preference, 21s. 6d.; 60 Dental Manufacturing 45 fully-paid, 45 15s.; 30 A. J. White Preference, 12s. 3d. e.d.

WANTED (subject).—3 Canwal Debentures, 45s; 200 Quinine Bitters Ordinary, 4s.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

NOTHING BEATS AN OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

for improving business. This is the one thing the demand for which never lags. Every Chemist who is in business can bring more business by becoming an expert Optician. How? By taking my Correspondence Course. Fee £2 2s. Particulars from

E. E. Bamster Practising Optician, BLOXWICH.

SECOND-HAND CHEMIST'S FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND FITTINGS.—1 nest of 6 good counter drawers, 20s.; 1 ditto 15 large drug-drawers, 4 ft. 9 long by 3 ft. 2 high, 40s.; 1 warehouse counter, with 7 drawers and cupboard, 5 ft. 6 long by 38 in. high, 35s.; 1 range of 34 counter drawers, 11 ft. long by 37 in. high, 70s.; 2 good warehouse counters, each with 2 cupboards and 2 drawers, mahogany tops, 7 ft. long by 3 ft. wide, 60s. each; handsome dispensing-screen case, 5 ft. long, 75s.; 11 dozen recess label shop-rounds, 49 10s.; set of plate-glass shelves, 4 ft. long, with tapped bars and brackets, 42s.; 144 gold-labelled shop-rounds, 45 15s.; bent-front counter-case, 4 ft. 6 in. long, 75s. R. TOMLINSON & SONS, BOND STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

WE CANNOT HELP IT.

We took this space to talk to you about Machinery Oil, and when one has got a good thing, the best thing to do is to advertise it, and that is what we are doing. We have got the best Machinery Oil in the kingdom, and we know it. If you write for a free sample, you will know it also, and orders we hope will follow. Write to-night.

THE COUNTY CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists and Oil Refiners. Excelsior Works, BIRMINGHAM.

BRIXTON MARKET

ENTRANCES:

Atlantic Road and Electric Lane, Brixton.

This up-to-date, commodious Market, situated in the busiest shopping centre in South London, catering for a population of 750,000 people, has still a few STALLS, STANDS, &c., to let.

Brilliantly Lighted by Powerful Electric Arc Lamps. Excellent Cold Storage, Public Telephone Office. Trade Representation Limited. Moderate Rents Include Lighting, Rates, Taxes, &c.

For full particulars write:—The MANAGER, Brixton Market, Atlantic Road, Brixton, S.W.

Proprietors: THE BRIXTON MARKET, Ltd., 30 Bush Lane, E.C.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cnt-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

CHEMISTS' Second-hand Shop Fittings, etc.—6-ft. screen, plate mirror centre, counter under, 47 10s.; 6-ft. top and bottom wall-case, shelves inside, 47 5s.; drug-fitting, 10 ft. long, drawers, lockers, shelving, and cornice, complete, 47 15s.; also 100 other bargains, very cheap for immediate sale. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

TO CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS.—For Sale, large quantity second-hand plant, including Tanks, Mixers, Filter Press, Acid Pump, Drying Cylinder, Boiling-pans, Weighbridge, Boilers, Engines, Shafting Pulleys, Strapping, Floor-plates, Platforms, etc.; also large quantity Chemicals and Laboratory Utensils; ready for delivery. John Stringer & Son, Blackburn.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Painless Extractions.—You get best results with T. Barton, the Chemists' Mechanic, doing your work; your interests are mine, and I watch and advise on your impressions and bites; can refer you to numerous delighted Chemists. Note address, 194 Mansfield Road, Nottingham. Tuition in all branches.

TO APPRENTICES, JUNIORS, etc.—Mr. Charles Harker's simple and rapid system of postal tuition for the Pharmaceutical Preliminary is the least expensive and most thorough; numerous successes in 3 months; Latin, French, and Mathematics mastered with greatest facility; special attention given to those of neglected education; 76 per cent. recent successes. Write at once, CHARLES HARKER, "MARLOW," ANGEL ROAD, HARROW.

SOFT SOAP (Corrosive Sublimite).—Offers wanted for 30 to 60 tons for Government order (Orient). P. Haase, Lidenstr. 2, Berlin, S.W.

THIS WAY PLEASE.

Yes, this is the right way to Increase your Business. Just send for that free and interesting booklet called METHODS THAT DO INCREASE BUSINESS, and if you take the advice therein, as 428 smart chemists, &c., have already done, you will get anything from £25 to £250 per annum extra nett profit, for a ridiculously small outlay. So write to-night.

EERNARD SLACK, The Original Business Increaser, 67 Carter's Green, W. Bromwich.

Minor Experiences.

Edinburgh.

MOST of the accounts which we receive of the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain are so lengthy that it is difficult for us to find a corner for them. The length is more due to particulars of the candidates' feelings than to details of what they got. It is the latter that other candidates want to know. The following account of the Minor in Edinburgh is a fair example of what is wanted. It shows how the writer failed:

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY was my first subject on the first day. On the laboratory bench I discovered a small bottle labelled " $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$;" required, the quantity in 100 grams." I immediately got the iodine and weighed the quantity for 100 c.c. of decinormal solution. With the solution I made two estimations, and took the mean. My result read 2.25 grams. The "salt" I had to analyse qualitatively contained magnesium carbonate and calcium chromate.

DISPENSING was in the afternoon. My paper was as follows:

Ung. plumbi acet. 3j.

Sig.: The ointment.

Quin. sulph.	...	...	...	...	gr. iij.
Tr. belladon.	...	...	...	...	℥v.
Tr. digitalis	...	...	...	...	℥x.
Inf. caryoph. ad	...	...	...	...	3j.

Sig.: 3j. t.d.s. Mitte 3iij.

Liq. calcis sacch.

Four ounces half B.P. strength.

Ext. hyoseyami	...	...	...	...	gr. iij.
Hyd. subchlor.	...	...	...	...	gr. j.

Mitte tales pil. xvij. Varnish.

Sig.: j. in die.

Pot. bromid.	...	...	...	...	℥j.
Phenacetin.	...	...	...	...	gr. x.

Ft. pulv. Mitte tales vj.

j. ut diet.

I made the mixture first, and suspended the quin. sulph. with mucilage. I told the examiner this. He asked me if it was absolutely necessary. I said I did not think so. He said it was not. I made the pills and powders successfully, but the ointment proved my undoing. I calculated 3j. as 437.5 grains. The examiner's eagle eye detected it. After this I made the liq. calcis sacch. Another stumbling-block: I used half the B.P. quantity of the ingredients, forgetting that the resultant liquor would be nearly if not quite B.P. strength. The examiner explained to me that I ought to have made it full B.P. strength, taken half of the resulting solution, and made up with water. The next day I received the command to attend on the following Tuesday at 10 A.M.

BOTANY was my first subject. I had to draw from a slide the section of a flower-bud. The examiner asked me to explain my diagram, then handed me in succession a tomato, pear, and kidney-bean, and I had to tell what they are. Regarding the last I was also asked where the style and stigma had been situated. I had to describe a flower belonging to the N.O. *Compositæ*. The examiner next gave me the cotyledons of a dicot. just germinating, with leaves attached. I pointed out the positions of the hypocotyl and epicotyl, and he asked me how I knew it was a dicot. He questioned me on N.O. *Solanaceæ*, and requested me to give instances of plants belonging to this order and to *Compositæ* in the B.P. I gave belladonna, stramonium, and hyoseyamus in *Solanaceæ* and taraxacum in *Compositæ*.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Here I was asked to mention what class of things are used in materia medica. I mentioned roots, barks, leaves, flowers, etc. I was requested to give a few examples. I gave taraxacum, stramonium, poppy, and what is obtained from each. I was cross-questioned on these. Then I had to recognise cubels, cloves, belladonna-leaves, chamomiles, white wax, paraffin wax, and stearin, and was asked how I could tell if white wax was adulterated with paraffin wax. The last thing I had to recognise was jalap.

THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.—This was my *bête noire*, and immediately I sat down at the table I seemed to forget everything printed between the covers of both organic and inorganic text-books. I was asked about valency, laws of proportion, method of preparing volumetric solutions of sulphuric acid, potassium bichromate, and sodium thiosulphate. How to make acetate ether, and what is fractional distillation? I managed to muddle through, but I seemed to be wandering in a mist.

PHARMACY.—Here I was questioned on percolation and maceration. The difference between distillation and sublima-

tion. I had to give instances of all four methods in the R.P. I was asked the preparation of oleate of mercury. The strength and preparation of ung. aconitinae, tr. digitalis, ext. nuc. vom., ext. nuc. vom. liq., extracts of belladonna (alcoholic and liquid), doses of infusions of digitalis and broom, phenacetin, antipyrin, chloral hydrate, camphor, spt. ammon. aromat., iodoform, and liq. thyroid.

PRESCRIPTION-READING.—I had four prescriptions to read in full and translate, one prescription to copy into full Latin, and about a dozen doses.

This was the end, and my end, too, as far as that examination was concerned. 'Twas the aggregate again—"So near and yet so far."

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Wednesday, June 24.

School of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 3 P.M. Prize distribution.

Derby Chemists' Association. Annual outing to Bakewell and Eyam. Train leaves Derby at 1.12 P.M. Particulars from Mr. S. Taylor, Hon. Secretary.

Thursday, June 25.

THE examinations for the Fairchild Scholarship and prizes will take place at the following centres: City of London College, White Street, Moorfields, E.C. (near Moorgate Street Station), London; Municipal School of Technology, Sackville Street, Manchester; Pharmaceutical Society's Hall, 36 York Place, Edinburgh; 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin; 73 Newport Road, Cardiff. Candidates must be in their places not later than 10.45 A.M.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association. Annual summer jaunt to Woodchester Park, Stroud. Particulars from Mr. W. H. Hill (Hon. Secretary), 357 High Street.

Combined Excursion of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association, the North Staffordshire Chemists' Association, and the Wolverhampton Chemists' Association to The Wrekin. Particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries of the Associations. The Birmingham party is to leave Snow Hill Station at 1.55, and the tickets (5s. 6d. each) can be had from Mr. J. A. Radford, 14 Union Street. The tickets (6s. 6d. each) for members of the North Staffordshire Association can be obtained from Mr. T. Bentley, Park Pharmacy, Stoke-on-Trent. The train leaves Stoke Station at 12.50 P.M.

College Notes.

MR. G. S. V. WILLS proposes to open a new college of chemistry and pharmacy at 402 Clapham Road, London, S.W., on Wednesday, August 5. The premises have an acre of garden, the greater portion of which will be utilised for the cultivation of medicinal plants. Mr. Wills's present address is 12 Boveney Road, Honor Oak Park, S.E.

WHERE TO STUDY.

THE following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

South London School (Muter's), 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.

Bath and West of England School, 6 Cleveland Place East, Bath.

Birmingham and Midland College, Cromwell Building, 45 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Highbury Park College, Highbury, London, N.

Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy, 26 Clyde Street, Edinburgh.

Glasgow School of Pharmacy, Blythswood Chambers, 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

NEWFOUNDLAND COD-LIVER OIL.—The exports of cod-liver oil from Newfoundland during 1907 amounted to 51,547 gals., valued at \$31,735, the average price being \$0.61 per gal.; ten years ago the exports were 16,167 gals., valued at \$9,759, the average price being \$0.60 per gal.

CHEMICALS IN POLAND.—The British Consul at Warsaw reports that last year the larger chemical-works in Poland combined into one joint-stock company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, in order to remove competition. The importation of German chemicals into Poland steadily increased in 1907, being about 18 per cent. more than the previous year.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

- 22 "C. & D. Diaries," from 1882 to 1905; what offers? WRIGHT, Chemist, Burnley.
"LUCAS'S." 3s. 9d.; "Perkin & Kipping's." 3s. 9d., post free; excellent condition. CLARK, 23 Whateley Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
OFFERS.—Squire's "Companion" (1899); "Diseases and Remedies"; "Veterinary Counter Practice"; Thorpe's "Chemistry, Metals and Non metals" (1896); Roscoe's "Elementary Chemistry" (1892); all excellent condition. "T." 58 Charles Street, Hanley, Staffs.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

- 8 FLUID oz. finest oil bergamot 7s. 6d., or 1-lb. bottle 14s. 6d. A. F. COLLIS, 11 Abbey Churchyard, Bath.
BEST offer taken for 1 doz. 15-gr. tubes ("Johnson's" chloride gold); genuine. 61/38, Office of this Paper.

FORMULÆ.

- RECIPE for sale.—Boot polishes; cheap sauces. FRANCE, 42 Vartry Road, London.
FORMULÆ for sea-sickness, liver, neuralgia, hair-wash, moth, tooth, shampoo-powder, liquid dog soap; 3d. each; 1s. 6d. the set. "SPES," 50 Cressida Road, Upper Holloway.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

- 72 MICROSCOPE slides; 1s. 6d. dozen; 8s. lot. LINTIN, 170 Freedom Road, Sheffield.
MICROSCOPE (student's); unused; 3 objectives; bargain, £2. "J.," 8 Arvon Road, Highbury.
BRUCE GREEN spectacle showcase and testing set for disposal; what offers? 60/40, Office of this Paper.
ABOUT 7 doz. spectacles and eyeglasses; cost £5 10s.; show-case for same and an optometer; what offers? SANDERS, Chemist, Budleigh Salterton.
WHOLE-PLATE instantograph Rapid Euryscope, 9 by 7, optimum lens (Perkins), stand, case, 2 slides. T. & P. shutter; good condition; cost £13. NEWTON, Chemist, Yeovil.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

- ONE 2s. 9d. Blair's pills, 11 13½d.; clean. Offers, SHAW, Chemist, Doncaster.
FIVE 4s. 6d. Roger & Gallet's No. 781 soap, 14s.; 4 2s. 9d. Fuu, 6s. 6d.; 8 1s. 6d., 1 2s. 6d., Pears' soap, 6s.; 3 2s. Bayley's spermaceti soap, 2s. 6d.; 3 3s. Pinnaud's extrait vegetal; 1 2s. 6d. eau de violette, 6s.; lot 32s. 6d., all clean, delivered. STEAD, 411 Edgware Road, W.
WHAT offers?—Southall's patent comb showcase, good as new; 3 dozen Powell's tonic, 1s. 1½d.; 2 dozen 6d. Queen of Sheba gold paint; 2 dozen 1s. ditto; 30 packets Dazzle plate-powder, 3d.; 33 ditto, 6d.; 11 dozen 2d. packets Kellenzo; 4 oz. artificial musk. HESBY, Chemist, Grimsby.
SURPLUS Patents.—1 3s. 6d. Dusart's wine lacto phos. de chaux; 1 1s. Fleming's camphylene cream; 1 9d. ditto; 1 1s. 1½d. Rudd's Remedy; 2 2s. 9d. ditto; 4 4s. Vin de Boldo (Grimault); 1 4s. 6d. Sirop Depuratif iodure du Dr. Gibert (genuine); 3 2s. 9d. fer. cascade; 2 5/100 Mother's Friend; 2 3s. 6d. Roberts' potion antidyspeptique; 1 1s. Esset's disinfect. fluid; 1 2s. 9d. Hibbert's antiseptic lotion; 1 2s. 9d. Grimault matico inject.; 1 1s. Nobe's antiseptic fluid; 1 4s. 6d. Zymocide; all clean and in saleable condition; offered at half retail prices. "J. J." (226/58), Office of this Paper.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 70.

SHOP FITTINGS.

- SHOP spring roller-blind, 15 ft. 9; cash or exchange. LOMB, Willesden.
OUTSIDE lamp (Maw's 2804), large mortars, 2 pear-shape carboys, stands. TOTTLE, Chemist, Epsom.
O'BRIEN'S self-closing till, with coin exhibitor, in good working order, as new; cost £5; will accept 50s. cash. 59/40, Office of this Paper.
OFFER.—National cash register till; cost £23; good working order; suitable for store trade; will take £15, or near offer. APLIN, Chemist, Exeter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- MASSEY'S odd diatoricas teeth; 3s. per 100. EDWARDS, 176 Upper Richmond Road, Putney.
CAMWAL soda-water cart for sale; fair condition; what offer, carriage forward? NEWTON, Chemist, Yeovil.
A SMALL parcel of tins, suitable packing bird-lime, metal polish; 1s. 6d. sack samples. GLOVER, Chemist, St. Helens.
DUPLICATING apparatus, Gestetner's rotary cyclostyle; very little used; sacrifice for £3; cost £10. "C.," 74 Regent Street, W.
½ DOZ. Veedee vibrators, complete, with cup and ball attachments; 45 12s. the 6, or 23s. each, carriage paid. Apply, TUPHOLME, Earls Court, S.W.
DENTAL showcase, mahogany frame, bent plate-glass front, mirror back, about 18 in. by 12 in. by 4 in.; £2, carriage paid. MACKENESS, Kidderminster.
DENTAL chair, revolving base, £4 10s.; gunmetal boiler, 3-flask, 15s.; 6 pairs S.W. forceps, American patterns, £1, all in good condition. 25 Queen Street, Ramsgate.

WANTED.

- CEMENT wanted, stick rubber under water. FRANCE, 42 Vartry Road, London, N.
EMPTY 28 lb. glycerine tins (Crosfield's). "NEMO" (57/2), Office of this Paper.
OPTICAL trial case; also lenses, frames, etc. SMART, Chemist, Buckhaven.
DENTAL instruments (set of) required; condition as new. CROCKART, Chemist, Montrose.
NEST of drug drawers, 8 or 10 ft.; cheap. GREEN, 5 Orchard Street, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos.
MINOR, Major, Chemists' books.—Send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.
TRIAL case, containing usual sphericals and cylinders and frames. Give particulars and price, WATERALL, Chemist, Nottingham.
SHOP-ROUNDS, utensils, etc., with or without fittings, for shop 18 ft. square. "TOOTEE" (58/29), Office of this Paper.
OUTSIDE druggist gas lamp, second-hand, for illuminating window. Sketch, particulars, price, "THOMAS," 85 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk.
GOOD second-hand fittings for shop, 16 by 18 ft., cheap; also shop-rounds and jar, in good condition. MORRELL, 1 Russell Gardens, Kensington, W.
LATEST editions "British Pharm. Companion," "Martindale," "Ph. J.F.," wanted in good condition and cheap. CAIROLI, 56 Berners Street, W.
PILL-MACHINE, 3 and 5 grain; suppository mould, 15 grain and 60 grain. State lowest price to "CHEMIST," 54a Broad Street, Golden Square, London, W.

